BAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1825. No. 1850.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY
Kempt and Co.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 18th and 19th Instant,
AT THE
MOUNT HOUSE,

THE FURNITURE, Table services, &c. &c. &c. of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Furniture includes, Rich and Modern Lustres of 8 6 and 4 Lights (Candles or Oil) with wall Shades, to Match, 2 large Pier Glasses, Beds, and Bed Linen, and all the usual Articles of a well furnished House.

The Table services comprise a large proportion of Silver Plated Tureens, Dishes and Covers &c. &c. 4 Large Mirror Plateaus, with white French China Ornaments, Candelabras, for 4, 3, 2 and single Lights.

French (Angouleme) Porcelain of Corn Flower Pattern with Derbyshire to Match, in such quantities as will admit of them being Sold in two or more sets.

Three Desert services, one matching the above, one of embossed Mock Dresden, and one of Christal.

Wine Decanters, Goblets, Glasses of four sizes, Wine Coolers and Finger Cups, all to match, of the best cut Christal, Cuttlery &c.

Books, Maps, and a Capital Telescope &c.

If not previously disposed of by private contract, there will also be put up to Auc- a London built Barouche Landau, od condition, with a new set of and with Brass mounted Har- four Horses, a London built Curricle and Harness (with a seat for Servant behind) very little run, with a capital Pair of Grey Persian Horses, usually driven in it, Extra Harness, Saddlery &c. &c.

Catalogues may be had on application.

N. B. The Carriages and Horses will be put up at 1 P. M. of the first day's sale. The sale to commence each day at 1 o'Clock.

Bombay, 16th November, 1825.

Kempt and Co.
BY
WILL Sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 30th Inst. at their Room,

The Effects of Captain Geo. Melville (of the 1st Regt. of Cavalry,) deceased.

Consisting of two fine Chargers, a Canteen with every requisite, fitted up in England, as the deceased was an officer of experience, every thing necessary and nothing superfluous, compose its contents. If a fair offer is made the contents of the case will not be divided, otherwise it will be sold in portions.

A pair of Superior Double Barrelled Pistols, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

In short a complete equipment for a Cavalry officer.

AT NOON WILL BE PUT UP,

Belonging to the Estate, a young Bull Terrier.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
This day the 16th Instant,

AN Invoice of Double Barrelled Detonating Guns by Mortimer, fitted up in Mahogany Cases, and 12 Rifles by Jones.

An Invoice of Jewellry, consisting of a variety of Watch Seals and Keys, Gold Rings, Earrings and Brooches.

32 Casks, each containing 8 Dozen of Beer, bottled in England.

An Invoice of Ball Buttons, Powder Flasks and Shot Belts.

An Invoice of White Earthenware, consisting of Table, Soup, and hot water plates, Baking and Oval Dishes and Covered ditto.

Meadows Street, 16th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
This day the 16th Instant,

19 DOZEN of old London Particular Madeira.
23 Dozen of Hodgson's Beer.
3 Cases of Walnut Ketchup.
3 Ditto best Durham Mustard.
1 Ditto Reading Sauce.
1 Ditto French Capers.
50 Gross best Wine Corks.

And several Copies of the following new Publications, Memoirs of the Countess de Genlis, Gaieties and Gravities, and Johnson's Pocket Dictionaries.

Meadows Street, 16th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 17th Instant,
THE MODERN
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Of two families leaving India.

COMPRISING Large Dining Oval and Round Tables, Sofa, Card and Dressing Tables, Couches, Chairs, large and small Bedsteads and Bedding, Mirrors, Dressing Glasses, Washing Stands, Teapoy, Bookcases, Sideboards, Celerets, Broadwood's Square Pianoforte, Camp Chest of Drawers, Dinner and Breakfast sets of fine Earthenware, Glass bottomed Globe Lamps, Single and Double branch Wall Shades, Plated and Glassware, Dispense Cupboards, Cooking utensils, Palanquin, &c.

Brandy, Madeira, &c.

Meadows Street, 16th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE

WELL finished Ivory Handled Knives and Forks in Sets containing 1 Dozen Table Knives and Forks, 1 Doz. Dessert Ditto, 1 pair Carvers, Cheese Knife and Steel per Set Rs. 50
Balanced Handled Ditto of the same Content " 60
Double Sets of Ivory Handled Knives without Forks. " 70
Ditto Balanced Do. " 80

Meadows Street, 16th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEW
CHRONOMETER
BY VINER,
PRICE Rs. 800

Meadows Street, 16th Nov. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY THE
21ST AND 22ND INSTANT,
THE
Household Furniture &c.
BELONGING TO
G. L. Prendergast Esq.
PROCEEDING TO EUROPE,
At his Residence in Dady's Building,

CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes and Book Cases, Large Bedsteads with Bedding, Chan-

...ers, Wallshades, Lamps, Large Pier and Cheval Glasses, Pictures, Statues, Pedestals for ditto, a Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood, a Table Clock by MacCabe, Persian and Cambay Carpets, Books, Wine in Pipe and Bottles, Beer, &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock on the first day's Sale, will be put up an Elegant Europe built Barouche Landau with a pair of Superior Grey Horses and Harness complete, also a Europe built Curricle with a pair of High Cast Horses, and Harness complete.

N. B. The above now on views.

Bombay, 16th November 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

On Monday the 21st Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A ARAB Saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle complete, the Property of an Officer Deceased.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1825.

BOMBAY.

Amateur Theatre.

TOMORROW Thursday, the 17th Instant, will be performed the popular Tragedy of VENICE PRESERVED.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre, on this day and tomorrow.

The performance to commence on this occasion at 8 o'clock.

Bombay, 16th November, 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Interest of Mr. JOHN BAX, in the Firm of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM & CO. terminated on the 31st Ultimo.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and CO., at Rs. 120 each.

Rampart Row, 14th Nov. 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery.

of 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1825.

THE TALES

OF THE

CRUSADERS.

A FEW Copies of the above work are on Sale at Messrs. LALLUBHOY CAJEE SSONS and CO.

PRICE 40 RUPEES.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1825.

Advertisement.

SORABJEE DADY SANTOOK begs leave to acquaint his Friends & the public, that he has just received a fresh Lot of Superior Arab high Cast HORSES from Bassora, by the Bugla and other Vessels, amongst which are some promising ones for the Turf, and likewise some excellent Chargers.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1825.

For Passage,

TO ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,

John Clarkson,

COMMANDER.

BEING daily expected from China, will positively Sail for London on or about the 15th December. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1825.

For Passage,

TO LONDON,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP

CAMBRIDGE,

OF 800 TONS,

Capt. James Barber,

OF THE H. C. SERVICE.

WILL positively Sail on the 1st December and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Cambridge has very superior accommodation for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply to Captain BARBER, at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and CO.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1825.

Passage to London,

DIRECT,

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

SARAH,

530 TONS BURTHEN,

Thomas Bowen,

COMMANDER,

IS expected to arrive in all this month, or beginning of the next month, and will sail again for London in or about three weeks after her such arrival, having all her cargo engaged. This

da... carries ...

Plans of the Cabins, and ... known, on application to FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, at his Office.

(2). Bombay, 9th Nov. 1825.

A CARD.

MEEYAJEE AHMED-BHOY has the pleasure to announce their Customers of the Presidency and Outstations and the Public, that he has just received per Brig John Biggar, Captain Blair, from England, and the French Ship Madras, Captain Pieck, from Bourdeaux, an Assortment of fashionable Millinery, French and English, both of the most handsomest Patterns, which will be exposed for Sale on Friday next, the 18th Instant, at his New Shop, below the Shop of Messrs. Lugrin & Son, opposite to the office of Messrs. Wm. Nicol & Co.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1825.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay bearing date the 24th day of February 1812, made in a Cause wherein JOSEPH DE SILVA, as well on behalf of himself and NICHOLAS DE SILVA, his Nephew a miner as all other the Creditors of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO, late of Lisbon deceased, who shall come in and Contribute to the Expenses of the suit are the Complainants and WILLIAM KENNEDY Administrator of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO, deceased, NICHOLAO DE LIMA E SOUZA, ROZARIO DE QUADROS and ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Sir MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA deceased are the Defendants, and revived by order of Court bearing ... the 4th day of November 1822 at ... suit of Sir ROGER DE FARI... Executor of the last will and Te... of the said JOSEPH DE SILVA deceased, against REGINALDO CAETANO DE NORONHA the administrator of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased and the said ROZARIO DE QUADROS and ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA the Surviving Executor and Executrix of the said Sir MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA deceased the Creditors of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased, the intestate in the said Decree named who died at Lisbon, some time in or about the month of ...gust 1807 are to come in by themselves, or their Solicitors, and prove their debts before the Master of this Court at his Chambers in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid on or before the first day of February 1826, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN,

SOLICITORS.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1825.

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Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 30. Wednesday, 16th November, 1825. No. 1850.

General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 3d November 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 329 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. Harris to act in the situation of Executive Engineer in Candeish, during Lieutenant McGillivray's employment in Surveying & Superintending the construction of Dams in that province.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1825.

No. 330 of 1825.—Assistant Surgeon Gibb is relieved from his situation as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon at Surat, and will hold himself available for Detachment to Baroda.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1825.

No. 331 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. to visit the Presidency on his private affair, and be absent from his Command from the 15th to the 30th Instant.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1825.

No. 332 of 1825.—Mr. James Morrison. Surgeon of the Ship James Sibbald, and Mr. James Black, Surgeon of the Ship Dorothy, having tendered their services as Acting Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment so long only as they may be required, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in consideration of the exigencies of the public service, to accept their offers, and accordingly appoints those Gentlemen Acting Assistant Surgeons from this date.

Bombay Castle, 5th Nov. 1825.

No. 333 of 1825.—Assistant Surgeon George Davies who was appointed by General Order No. 319 of 1825, to act as Deputy Medical Storekeeper, will act also as Assistant Garrison Surgeon from the same date.

No. 334 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a Field Order issued by Major Gordon, dated Camp at Jooria, 5th October 1825, appointing Lieutenant R. Woodhouse to act as Commissary of Stores at Rajcote, and to superintend the erection of public buildings at that Station.

Lieutenant Woodhouse will continue to act in the former capacity until relieved by an Officer of the Artillery, and in the latter, during the absence, at that Station, of an Officer of the Engineers.

Bombay Castle, 8th Nov. 1825.

No. 335 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Senior Lieutenant F. Mylne to be Captain, and Cornet A. B. W. Fitzroy to be Lieut. in succession of Meiville deceased,—Date of Rank 4th November 1825.

Bombay Castle, 8th Nov. 1825,

No. 359 of 1825.—The following appointments are made in the

Ordance Department.

Sub Conductor William Davison to be Conductor, vice Chase pensioned,—Date of appointment 1st May 1825.

Serjeant Major Joseph Newell, of the 2d Battalion of Artillery to be Conductor, vice Evans deceased.—21st June 1825.

By Order of the Hon. the Gov. in Council,
W. Newnham. *Chief Secretary.*

Ecclesiastical Appointment.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend Thomas Carr A. B. to act as Archdeacon of Bombay, from the date of the departure to England of the Venerable George Barnes D. D. in the Ship James Sibbald.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle,
5th Nov. 1825.

Marine Appointment.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having, unter date the 3d of May 1820, appointed Captain Thomas Buchanan to succeed to the situation of Superintendent of Marine on the death, resignation, or coming away of Captain Henry Meriton, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct Captain Buchanan to assume charge of that office, on the departure for England of Captain Meriton in the Ship James Sibbald.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle,
7th Nov. 1825.

Civil Appointments.

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1825.

Mr. John Forbes Acting First Register and First Assistant to the Criminal Judge at the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr. D. Blane Register at Sholapoor, and Assistant to the Criminal Judge of Poona and Sholapoor.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, Acting First Register at Poona.

Mr. H. Brown, Second Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad, and to officiate as First Register at that Station.

Territorial Department.

Revenue,

November 10th 1825.

Mr. Henry Allen Harrison, Acting First Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Concan.

Mr. R. C. Money, Acting Second Assistant Do.

Mr. Henry Young, Acting First Assistant to the Collector at Surat.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,

I observe the Triumph, Captain Green, amongst the Ships advertised for England and hourly expected. To those looking out for passages, the following extract from a letter I have received per Sibbald from a Gentleman: a Passenger on her last homeward bound Voyage; may prove acceptable.

"I hope Green will get a Ship full of Pas-
"sengers: he truly deserves them. If Gen-
"tlemanly attention to the wants of his Pas-
"sengers, a good Table and a safe, dry Ship
"are allowed to be requisitos in a Voyage to
"Europe."

Your insertion of this will oblige.

A Friend.

Exchange.

On London. 6 mon's. 1 | 10*d*. to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta. 90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras. 30 ... do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

The Gazette.

Bombay.

Wednesday, 16th November, 1825.

On Sunday the Hannah, Captain Shepherd arrived, from the Downs July 10th by which conveyance we have received papers to the 8th of that month, but owing to their late delivery we have been unable to make selections of any considerable extent.

The Upton Castle was positively to leave England on the 15th of July, and may be expected before the end of this month. The Triumph was likely to sail a few days after her, and is to touch at the Cape. The Brig Alacrity for the Cape and Bombay, was in the Downs on the 1st of July. The following Passengers, were engaged for the Upton Castle.

Lady Lionel Smith, Two Misses Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Forbes, Lieut. and Mrs. Kinchant, Miss Kinchant, Capt. and Mrs. Billemore, Miss, Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Lavie, Capt. Wilday, Mr. Willis, Mr. Pottinger.

Times July 7.

"The session of Parliament which is just closed, having been a somewhat dull session, it cannot be expected that the King's speech which of necessity or by usage refers only to the preceeing subjects of discusion, should be very lively: and, accordingly the speech pronounced by the Lord Chancellor as one of the Commission yesterday, affords but little worthy of remark. Every thing is very peaceable abroad; the Commons have been liberal! and the revenue is thriving. What would we more? Yet Ireland, unhappy Ireland, forms as ever, the topic of an unblessed paragraph:—"The state of that country has been inquired into with zeal and assiduity," and "its tranquility and improved conditions

"afford particular gratification to His Ma-
" JESTY." Again, we ask, what would we more? Alas! we would much more: we would that the tranquility and improved condition of Ireland would cease to be the subject of particular gratification. The Burmese war is slightly touched on; and His Majesty is highly sensible of the advantages which must result from the more liberal system of the commercial policy which we have adopted."

"The year's and quarter's revenue just clos
e! are published as usual; together with the revenue of the preceding year and its last quarter, for the sake of comparison. Protracted peace must of necessity tend to produce ease and acumulate wealth, or else we should never be able to go to war again: but at the same time we believe, that the advantages resulting from peace have been as pertinaciously withheld from us in this country, as in any of the States of the Continent, in which, being despotically governed, the voice of the people counts for nothing, and they have no representatives.

Customs and Excise, taken in the aggregate, (for with a view to financial arrangement a transfer has been made from one to the other,) during the last year have increased by 1,419,661l. The other taxes are less by 164,877l. during the last than the preceeding year; but the revenue from the Stamps and Post-office is greater. Upon the whole, the revenue of last year exceeds that of the former by 1,713,601l. The increase on the last quarter is little more than half a million. We hope Government will do all in its Power to force money into legitimate channels of commerce, by discouraging seductive speculations."

"It will be some pleasure to the public to perceive that the Lord Chancellor himself is complaining of the manner in which business is conducted in his Court, and of the loss consequently sustained by the subjects of the realm. "A motion," says his Lordship, "is "put into the paper; and instead of the par-"ties attending, a clerk who knows no more "about it than my shoe, *peeps* in at the door "of the hall, goes away to the Master's office, and charges for attendance." How long has his Lordship been aware that such was the practice of those clerks? For this and other similar evils Mr. Agar has now, at his Lordship's request, undertaken to suggest a remedy."

By accounts from a native correspondent, on whose veracity we place considerable reliance, it appears, that the funds of Mahomed Alli Pascha, are by no means equal to the execution of plans which his ambition has designed, and the support of armies which necessity has compelled him to raise.

The expedition to the Morea under Ibrahim Pascha, is said to have completely drained his treasury, which he has endeavoured to replenish by demands on the different states depending on the Egyptian Government. For this purpose, officers have been despatched to every place on the Red sea, where his influence extends, and levied contributions to a considerable amount. Mocha, Judda, Loheyia and Lodeida, have been drained to the utmost of their means: nor does this seem to be the only mark of his attention to these remote cities, but his views extending beyond the immediate relief from pressing necessity, intimation has been given to the respective states, that a new system of Government is in contemplation, and that on his first leisure from the unremitted application which European politics have hitherto required, the Pascha himself will visit the different tributaries.

His views towards Senna, the capital of Arabia Felix, appear to be influenced by a more than *fatherly regard*. In addressing the Imam on a late occasion, the lofty strain in which his sentiments were delivered, regarding the government of this principality forced a construction, in which, an asiatic is seldom mistaken when a potentate of Mahomed Alli's persuasion, hints at his own ability to correct maladministration.

This fertile part of Arabia, has, at various periods, excited considerable envy: even Alexander viewed it with a jealous eye, and considering the present state of mahometan dominion in Europe, it is far from improbable, that an extension of asiatic territory, may be eagerly sought after by the most opulent persons under the Ottoman dynasty, as an asylum in the event of their present contest with the Greeks proving unsuccessful. The country is perhaps more congenial to moslem habits, and may certainly be held on a less precarious tenure, than that, in which a numerous population professing a different faith, shakes the foundation of Government, from personal antipathy, opposite interests, an hereditary claim to the soil and a natural detestation of arbitrary control.

The Egyptian ruler may therefore be looking eastward, for the double advantage of encreasing his own domains, and the accommodation of of those, who in seeking protection for themselves and property, which the supreme government may no longer be able to afford, would add considerably to his aggrandizement, and raise him to a powerful state of independence on the wreck of his masters sovereignty.

From the northward, information has been received that a Buggala laden principally with dates, and freighted by the Government Broker at Muscat, with sixty or seventy Cavalry horses for this place, was wrecked on the Coast of Scind a short time since, when the whole of the cargo was lost, but the greatest number of the Crew succeeded in reaching the shore.

The Singapore Chronicle gives but a melancholy account, of Dutch Government and Dutch policy in the eastern seas, producing little but insurrection and murder from the natives, and disgust amongst Europeans, not natives of Holland, who may be forced occasionally to seek assistance in their ports, or from inhabiting neighbouring islands, feel desirous of entering into commercial intercourse and friendly compacts.

Borneo was for some time in a state of open warfare, and a rebellion in Java has considerably increased the apprehensions of the Government, which never enjoyed much popularity, and often found some difficulty in compelling an external appearance of that respect which could scarcely be expected to exist.

In our treaty with the Dutch of 1784 it was stipulated, that British subjects should enjoy a free uninterrupted navigation of the eastern seas, which was interpreted by the English into a "right of trading to all and singular the Dutch possessions in those seas"—This however important, was omitted at the peace of 1802, as the broad construction to which it was liable, drew forth heavy complaints, and of course the right to *uninterrupted* navigation was relinquished on our part. Whether any provision of this nature was made in the last treaty or not, seems to be a matter of very little consideration, as by heavy impositions we were prohibited from any intercourse with these possessions, nearly in the same degree as during a war, and our southern whalers actually obliged to carry provisions with them, for three or four years, in consequence of certain regulations, which prevented their receiving succour from the friendly Hollanders on this side the Cape of Good Hope.

The restoration of these valuable territories, was intended we suppose to produce some benefit, but what that benefit is, neither the English or Javanese have discovered, and judging from the experimental alterations in the late system, it may be reasonably doubted whether the Dutch even, had profited much by the acquisition, although obtained (for any thing we know to the contrary) on the most generous terms that ever accompanied a peace offering, and surpasses any former instance of their good fortune; although colonies in the east were never purchased by any other country at so cheap a rate. More than half a century ago, a French historian said, *Les Hollandais s'en saisirent aisément, et ruinerent aux Indes le commerce de la France à peine établi.* —Change but the name, and the observation bears somewhat a spirit of prophecy.

We firmly believe that had the natives of these islands been consulted, as to their choice of Governors, and that choice to decide, the transfer would not have been made, although examples have not been wanting in the eastern Archipelago, to prove, that Englishmen are not wholely exempt from the intoxication of absolute power, which often corrupts integrity, warps the judgment, and annihilates benevolence.

On Wednesday Morning a woman was discovered drowned in a tank near the Duncan road. It appeared she had distroyed herself, in consequence of a quarrel with her husband the preceding evening.

We trust the following extract will convince the unbelieving, that the age of miracles is *not* past.

Extract of a letter from Madrid June 6, 1825.

His Holiness the Pope has lately pronounced the beatification of a Spanish Franciscan, named Jubein.—Amongst the numberless miracles attributed to this holy monk is one of having resuscitated several couple of half-roasted fowls, which, at his command, took wing from the spit, and flew away with most miraculous velocity. The age of miracles may be over in other countries, but not in Spain, for it was no longer ago than last year that the following very remarkable one took place, and which is firmly believed by all *white* (*blancos*) Spaniards. During the great drought of last summer prayers were offered up in all the churches for rain, and amongst

others in that of the village of *La Cabezas de San Juan* in Andalusia, where the unfortunate Riego proclaimed the Constitution. But it was in vain that the patron Saint Nicholas was worried with prayers—he was, it seems, not a wet saint, for not a drop of rain fell. However, on a Sunday, as the faithful were at their devotions in his church, they perceived a letter in the hand of the saint. Some of the most devout approached to take it, but though Saint Nicholas *de las Cabez de San Juan* is of no more yielding material than wood, yet he raised the hand in which he held the letter, which was taken as an unequivocal sign that he was unwilling to deliver it. The Cure being informed of the circumstance, came in full canonicals to the saint and prayed him humbly to give him the letter which the saint, by lowering his hand, acceded to, and the Cure took the mission and read it to the congregation, to their infinite edification. It was couched in the following terms:

"Abodes of the blessed, May 1, 1824.

"My beloved Nicolas, I have heard your continual prayers to me to send down rain upon your country: you have, no doubt, forgotten the crimes with which your rebel village is stained, and which are the cause of the drought which now afflicts unfortunate Spain. It is in vain that you ask for water—at present it is inpossible for me to oblige you. Except rain, ask any thing else you wish from.

Your ever affectionate

(Signed) THE ETERNAL FATHER"

This miracle was of public notoriety, and made a considerable noise, not only in Andalusia, but all over Spain. Even at present, should any one be imprudent enough to express any doubt of it, before the brave inhabitants of *Las Cabezas de San Juan*, he would run considerable risk of broken bones, if not of loss of life.—*Morn. Herald, June 21.*

The Glorioso was to have sailed for Calcutta tomorrow, and as she carries with her one of our favorite Amateurs, who is to fill a distinguished part in the Play announced for representation in the evening, we were apprehensive we should have had to announce the postponement of the Play, we are glad however to state, that to avoid so general a disappointment, the owners have obligingly delayed the sailing of the Glorioso until the following morning.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

We understand that an address was presented on Tuesday last to the Hon'ble the Governor, by a great number of the most respectable natives of the settlement, expressing their gratitude for the anxiety which the government had displayed, and the active measures which it had adopted, for securing for their use a sufficient supply of water, during the unusual drought which had preceded the last mousoon. We have been informed, that all the respectable natives of Bombay, without distinction of party or caste, displayed the most cordial unanimity on this occasion in expressing their grateful acknowledgments for the relief which had been afforded to that part of the Indian community to which they belonged, and without which great distress and misery would have been experienced.

The Hon'ble the Governor, in reply, stated that he was proud of the address which had just been presented to him; that he always felt anxious for the welfare and comfort of the native community; and that he would make their sentiments known to the other members of Government, to whom they would afford equal satisfaction.

The James Sibbald, Captain Forbes, will sail for London on the 15th instant. List of passengers by this opportunity,

Mrs. Col. Cowper, and four Children; Mrs. Mainwaring, and 2 Children; Mrs. Waring, Mr. Meriton, Superintendent of Marine, Archdeacon Barnes, Capt. Waring, Queen's Royals, Dr. Alexander. do.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Newton, M. B. Candesh.
Surgn. French, 49th Regt.
Capt. Grindlestone. 40th Regt. B. N. I.
Lt. Col. J. Dunbar, 3d Lt. Cavy.
Capt. T. Smith, A. D. C. 47th.
Asst. Surgn. Preston M. N. I.
Capt. Harpour, H. M. 67th Regt.
Lieut. Humphrey Lyons, 23d Regt.
Asst. Surgn. J. L. Cameron, M. D. Medical Establish.
Lt. P. M. Taylor, Nizam's Service.
Lt. Carthew, 6th Regt.
Lt. Gellanders, 6th Regt.
Lt. Col. Comt. C. Hodgson, Horse Artillery.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Briggs, 24th Regt.
Lieut. R. Lechmere, 2d Troop H. B.
Ensign H. Duncan, 5th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 9th, French Ship Le Madras, J. Pieck, Commander, from Bordeux and Madras, 22d Oct.

Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomed, Syrang, from the Malabar Coast.

10th, The H. Company's Transport Ship Charles Forbes, Thos. Bryden, Commander, from Calcutta and Prince of Wales Island, left the Pilot Augt. 3d and Penang Sept. 9.

Do. Ship Eliza, D. Oliver, Commander, from Calcutta, 14th Oct.

Do. Brig Holly Lutchmee, W. Rodgers, Commander, from Madras 23d Augt. Galle 31st. Oct. Columbo 1st Nov.

11th, Ship Sumdany, Aboobucker, Nacqudah, from Ceylon 1st Nov.

12th, Brig John Biggar, (Free Trader), David Blair, Commander, from England left Gravesend 11th June.

13th, Barque Ceres, (Free Trader), Daniel Warren, Commander, from London.

Do. Ship Hannah, Thos. Shepperd, Commander, from London.

14th, Ship Maitland, John L. Studd, Commander, from London, 9th June.

Passengers per Le Madras.—Mr. H. Lugrin, Mr. Mathies.

Per Charles Forbes.—Capt. Gerdlestone B. N. I. J. Trigge H. M. 6th Regt.

Per Eliza.—Capt. T. Smith.

Per Brig Holly Lutchmee.—M. Gibson Esq.

Per Hannah.—Mr. C. Gramlick Free Mariner, Mr. Cameron Asst. Surg. B. Eslablishment.

Per Maitland.—Mrs. Cowele, Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. Col. Wilson, Capt. J. Cowele, Lieut. Rubeliff, Lieut. Holyoake, Lieut. Stuart, Cornet Villiers, E. W. Stuart, Cadet J. Holmes, Cadet J. Montgomery, Mr. Phillip, Merchant, 173 Troops, 4 Women, 3 Children,

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Cambridge, for London.
Britannia for ditto.
Glorioso, for Bengal.

Arab.—Psyche, for Persian Gulph.
Fazarobany, for Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—October 26. The Ship *Hammon Shaw*, W. B. Davidson, for Rangoon, is expected to sail immediately.

The H. C. Ship *Charles Grant*, bound for China, put to sea from Saugor on the 25th Instant.

October 27. Ship Cauder Bux, Nacoda, from Bombay and Allepee the 27th September.

—Arab Ship Derrea Beggy, Nacoda, from Judda 12th August, and Bombay 15th September.

DEPARTURE—None.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—October 26th, Brig Eliza, Capt. J. H. Dennison, from Masulipatam 20th October.

DEPARTURES.—October 25th, Brig Eliza Captain N. Birsay, for Rangoon.

26th, Ship Reliance, Captain J. Hunter, for Rangoon.

29th, Brig Eliza, Capt. J. H. Dennison, for sea.

31st, Ship King George the Fourth, Captain P. Butler, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—November 14th Lieut. M. Law, 2nd Batt. Artillery and Act. Asst. Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, to Fanny Catherine, daughter of Major General Wilson.

Mr. John Stafford, of the H. C. Military Service to Miss Munt, Daughter of J. Munt of the H. C. Marine Service.

BIRTHS.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. Briggs of a Daughter.

At Colabah on the 10th Instant, the wife of Mr. W. J. Marshall, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Poona on the night of the 4th November, Mr. Troop Quarter Master Thomas Tiernan, of the 2d Troop Horse Artillery aged 31 Years, to offer any encomium either on the private or public character of this lamented man would be Superfluous, suffice it to say that he was much respected and beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, he has left a widow, and child to bewail his loss.

"Death like an overflowing Stream"
"Sweeps us away our life's a dream"
"An empty tale or morning flower"
"Cut down and withered in an hour."

On the 6th Instant, at the Baroda Residency, where she was residing on a visit, Mrs. John Lester, the Mother of Captain Lester, Commissary of stores at that station. This amiable Lady was unexpectedly seized on the morning of the 2nd instant with Epilepsy, and the fits continued with so little intermission during the four successive days, that removal was impracticable, and the most able medical attendance unavailing. It is for her family to remember the example of her life, and turn their sorrow in to the channel of deep and useful reflection.

At Joora bunder, on the 9th Instant, on the route from Rajkote to Bhooj, Ensign James Greig Mudie, 2d Grenadier Regiment N. I. much regretted by his brother officers.

Nov. 11th, James Goss Richards, Captain of the 11th Regt. N. I. aged about 32 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.— At Calcutta, on the 25th October, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, W. S. Boyd, Esq. of the Firm of Boyd, Beehy and Co., Margaret, Daughter of the late Archibald McKean, Esq. London.

At Calcutta, on the 25th October, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, Mr. George Pritchard, of the *John Bull* Office, to Miss Ann Ritson Rushton.

At Hyrampore, on the 21st October, by the Reverend H. R. Shepherd, District Chaplain, Robert Bell, Esq. of Ramnagur, to Miss Adolphina Rabeholm, third Daughter of the late N.

Rubeholm, Esq. of his Danish Majesty's Civil Service.

At Tranquebar, on the 28th September. Lieutenant W. P. Burton, 27th Regt. N. I. to Miss M. H. Lutter, Daughter of the late Major Lutter, of His Danish Majesty's Service.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 22d October, the Wife of Mr. Joseph Richardson, of the Honourable Company's Bengal Marine, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 21st October, the Lady of S. Nicolson, Esq. of a Son.

At Ghazeepore, on the 12th October, the Lady of Robert Barlow, Esq. Senior, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Meerut, on the 16th October, Captain James Innis Gordon, 35th Native Infantry, Son of the late James Gordon, Esq. of Rosieburn, Bamff-shire, sincerely regretted.

At Calcutta, on Saturday night, the 22d October, the Reverend John Lawson, Pastor of the Baptist-Church, Circular Road, and, author of Orient Harping, the Lost Spirit, &c. His death-bed was a truly edifying and impressive scene, strikingly exhibiting the consolations of true religion in the immediate prospect of eternity, and thus in some degree consoling his bereaved widow, family, and flock under the heavy loss they have been called to sustain.

At his Residence, in Bally, Focul Chunder Mookerjia, a very respectable Old Hindoo Bramin, aged 80 years.

At Hussingabad, Lieutenant E. R. Jardine, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, on the 20th October, by the Revd. J. Wright, Mr. Joseph Johnson, to Emilly, 2d Daughter of Lieut. T. Brunton, Commanding Madura.

On the 24th ultimo, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. R. A. Denton, James Webster, Esq. to Emely Anne, only Daughter of Wm. Browne, Esq. M. D.

On the 29th October, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Lieut. Colonel Bowes, H. C. Madras Establishment, to Miss Anna Maria Parker.

BIRTHS.—At Guntoor, on the 22d August, the Lady of Captain B. Barker, of the 2d. N. V. B. of a Son and Heir.

At Madras, on the 1st of November, the Lady of Captain John Chisholm, Madras Artillery, of a Son.

At Arcot, on the 28th of October, the Lady of J. Nisbet, Esq. Madras Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Tranquebar, on the 11th Oct Mrs. Louisa Janet Harris, wife of Captain R. Harris, sincerely lamented by her affectionate Husband and four Children, aged 29 years.

At his Mother's house, in John Pereira's on the 17th ultimo; Mr. P. J. Brady, Son of the late Lieutenant P. Brady, of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, aged 16 years and 6 months, sincerely regretted by his disconsolate family and a numerous circle of relations and friends.

At Secundrabad, on the 22d October, Mrs. Jane Halon, (of the Artillery,) sincerely regretted by her family, and deeply lamented by all who knew her, aged 28 years.

At Vellore, on the 26th October, suddenly, Ellen Anne Eliza, the daughter of Captain W. M'Leod, 36th Regiment N. I. aged 1 year & 28 days.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	Oct. 27, 1825.	Rs.	As.	SELL.
PAR.	27	8	*Remittable Loan* 6 P. Cent.	26	8	PAR.
DISCT.	0	2	4 *Per Ct. Loan of* 1822-23	0	6	DISCT.
DITTO	0	6	5 *Per Ct. Loan of* 1824-5.	0	12	DITTO.
DITTO	0	2	*New* 5 *Per Ct. Loan*....	0	6	DITTO.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Approved Private Bills and Notes discount, at.....6 0 p. c.
Government and Salary Bills Ditto...5 0 "
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 2 Months certain.....5 8 "

From the Suppl. to the Govt. Gazette Oct. 24, 1825.

At a Meeting which took place on the 1st of July, at the City of London Tavern, to take into consideration the plan and objects of a New University to be established in the Metropolis, Mr. BROUGHAM made the following highly explanatory speech:

Mr. BROUGHAM here entered the room, and advanced to the right of the Chair. He was saluted by loud, and long-continued, cheering, clapping of hands, and other signs of popular favour. As soon as the applause permitted the Learned Gentleman to be heard, he addressed the assembly to the following effect:—It gives me the greatest possible satisfaction to have the honour of meeting my fellow citizens on the present great occasion. I say "my fellow-citizens," for I too am a citizen of London, having had that honour conferred upon me not many years ago by the respectable Corporation, of which our respectable Chairman is the worthy Chief. Yet on no occasion could my heart more warmly enter into the proceedings, of your assembly than on this, because I am persuaded that there is no subject which has a closer connection with the interests of mankind than the diffusion of knowledge, and the elevation of the middle and upper classes of society to that station of intellect and literature which they have a right and a power to occupy.—(Applause.) Those classes, the most important of all the divisions of a nation's inhabitants, whether we consider their numbers, their wealth, or their moral worth—the diffusion among them of that education and enlargement of mind without which rank is but an empty form, riches a mere bauble, and political power not so much an instrument of public good as of evil. (Applause.) As your crowded numbers and the state of the weather must render it inconvenient for you to hear a detailed description of the projected Institution, I hope you will pardon me if I should follow up my Hon. Friend and early coadjutor (Mr. Smith) by a short account of its origin and its objects. Some months ago, after the Mechanics' Institution had been formed under the patronage, the pecuniary aid, and the scientific superintendence, of Dr. Birkbeck it occured to some Gentlemen, that one consequence of that Institution would be, that the labouring classes having acquired the advantages of education, and having made an advance in the principles of science which our fathers never dreamt of; the temple of literature having been thrown open to them, and the success and solidity of those Institutions having been proved beyond doubt by the adoption of them throughout the land; it occurred, I repeat, to some Gentlemen who observed those facts, that those classes of the community who had hitherto been superior to the mechanics in rank and station, could not, after that progress of information continue to retain their social superiority unless they made a proportionate advance before the mechanics in knowledge, morality, and virtue—the only real superiority between men.—(Applause.) We thought that to teach your bricklayer, your carpenter, and your labourer to reason and argue on principle of science, while you who employed them, remained ignorant of those subjects of improvement, would be not only the most absurd, but the most mischievous thing that could be done. I mentioned this to be member of the Mechanics' Institution themselves; I communicated on it with my valued friend and most prompt partner, Mr. John Smith, and to my most early and able assistant in it—him whose very name is a tower of strength—whose name like the names of the old high poets of our country, brings down honour on the land of his birth, and authority to the object of his patronage,—Mr. Thomas Campbell.—(Applause)—I had conversations on this subject, with Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Hume, and Dr. Birbeck, and many more of my honourable friends, and the universal opinion among us was, that the scientific education of the middle classes of London could not be commenced too soon—(Applause)—and, what was rather a strange concurrence, we found that while we were conferring on the subject in private, the body of Dissenters were also thinking of the same thing, and that, with all that light of mind proportioned to their worth and talent, they were speculating on just a similar literary establishment. (Applause.) We joined them, and laid by all distinctions. (Applause.) We were Churchmen; they were Dissenters: they differed from us in religion to be sure—but then, that had nothing to do with science—(Applause.)—You are wrong, thought we; but then, 'tis possible that we may be wrong; well no matter which is; if you differ from us, why we are not behind hand with you, for we differ from you. (Laughter and applause.) Then let us make a friendly bargain, and put our differences on both sides out of the way—(Laughter and plaudits)—'tis too bad that we should differ in religion; then let us, in the name of religion, differ on nothing else. (Warmest applause.) The sciences are learned by men of both religions, of all religions, in the same way, and by the same terms. My worthy and most able friend, Dr. Birbeck, is, I believe a Sectarian; Sir H. Davy is a Churchman; yet both teach chemistry in the very same manner, and by the same scientific phraseology. In their chemical lectures they think of no tests but chemical tests—(Applause.)—If the question be, whether a certain substance be an acid or an alkali, they decide by litmus, or whether a piece of paper turns green or becomes red; but in giving a man a qualification to exercise chemistry they do not think it necessary to take him into a room before a Bishop, and make him subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, or declare his belief in transubstantion, (laughter); or to drag him before my Reverend Friend Mr. Cox here (who is a kind of bishop among the Dissenters), and make him consent to swallow every opinion that my Reverend Friend will put into his mouth. (Repeated laughter.) No; they learn and teach chemistry in exactly the same way, without test, qualification, or subscription; and I verily believe, if the Pope wanted to learn chemistry, he would learn it in this manner. Then we say, let every man teach his children his own religion, whether it be at Ox-

ford or at Hackney, at Edinburgh, at Stoney Hurst, or St. Paul's; but let us give them one common fountain of general literature, from which all can safely drink without injury to any. (Applause.) We omit the introduction of religion into our Universities not because we are indifferent to its value and its blessings, nor because we consider the study of it less useful or less important than that of the sciences. No; we acknowledge its paramount superiority over all objects of earthly attention, and believe in its divine hallowed influence, when all other influence fails; but we also believe that we can learn the sciences unconnected with religion or its divisions. Whether Catholics, Protestants, or Dissenters, we may teach our children chemistry at our university in London, and of religion at Cambridge, Oxford, or under the paternal roof. (Applause.) Now as to the foundation of a University in the City of London in the 19th century, who would believe that a citizen of London wishing to have his children instructed in the severer sciences, the mathematics, classics, chemistry, or mechanics, had no possible way of effecting that object unless he educated them himself, or could expend 200l. or 300l. a year on the education of each of them, at a distance from their home---that your carpenter or labourer may learn all the truths of science which Newton or Davy ever taught, and that your sons should be in point of knowledge and education inferior to your very mechanics? (Applause,) Impossible. Such a state of things cannoe continue---there must be a University in London. (Loud cheering.) Why not? Because there are two others elsewhere? Why you may as well imagine a man thirsty, and standing within the reach of a fine well, his very neck stretched out to it, smacking his lips at the wished for refreshment; and yet that he should all at once draw himself back, and decline slaking his thirst, because it may happen to be inconvenient to a couple of old ladies who wished to monopolize the whole. (Laughter.) That was not more absurd than that a man who could lay out 100l. in the education of his son, should refuse to seize the first and best opportunity for effecting that object---while by subscribing that moderate sum, he could enable his children to drink in future of that pure fountain of science, which was at this moment open to the mechanical classes. But there is another point in our favour; even though you have the 200l. a year, for the education of your son, you must at present send him away in his tender years from his parental roof, and from your parental control, innocent, inexperienced, ardent, inflammable in his passions, and liable to temptations, a companion to strangers, a stranger to his friends. Reverse the picture: suppose a University in London; at his very door, within an hours walk, he learns the sciences there by day, and he learns his religion at home by night. He has his father to superintend his morals; his mother to attend to his health; he sleeps under his parental roof---still attending our great scientific day school, progressing in years, in knowledge, and in virtue. I say there must be a London University.---(Loud cheering.) But granting that London is a terribly immoral place, still I would rather keep a child in that immoral place, under the close care of his parents, than let him take his chance for morality beyond the control of his parents, in the most moral spots in the world---even in Oxford, aye, or Cambridge either, (Laughter and applause.) There are many children of respectable parents, who are bound apprentices, at the age of fifteen, to attorneys, surgeons, and other professions, and who require an acquaintance with the principles of science for the completion of their professional education. Now how can they learn the principles consistently with attention to the practice of their profession? Can they go to Oxford, and hear lectures, and come back in an hour? (Laughter.) But if you have an University at your door, the professional apprentice can attend it three hours a day, and that too with the hearty consent of his master, as it is plain that a young man who learns the general principles of his profession will be the better able to perform the practical part of it. (Hear, hear.) Now for the means of instituting it. We cannot proceed in the way of building as rapidly as my friend (Dr. Birkbeck) did in founding the Mechanics' Institution, who, with all that anxiety natural to a benevolent and enterprising mind, laid down 3,500l. of his own slap on the table; and the consequence is, that the Threatre of Lectures, which he began last Christmas, will be opened next Friday. (Applause.) We are not able to effect our greater object by such a prompt and single-handed effort. We propose to divide the sum requisite into shares of 100l. each. We look to the community of London to support us; we will give firm security and fair interest to the subscribers for the use of the money. We come into the city of London, where I wont say money is to be had for the asking, but where no man ever asked it for a project important and conducive to the public good without receiving it. (Applause.) We propose no qualifications, no subscriptions, no tests; we consider tests not so much the touchstones of opinions as traps for sincerity. (Cheers and one hiss.) We'll have no professions, no exclusions, on account of religion: such things are used only for lucre; they are instruments of hypocrisy, or tools of indirect ambition;—A hiss, and applause) they do not belong to real religion. This is my creed on tests; and I sincerely believe it to be a better one, more wise, more honest, and more useful to the public than the creed of that jesuitical author who wrote a book on subscriptions, and in his concluding chapter said, he could not afford to keep such a thing as a conscience. (Laughter and applause.) These are the principles on which we come into your city, with the approbation and the kind assistance of your most respectable and respected Chief Magistrate, the Lord Mayor. (Applause.) There may be, and there must be, differences between men in religion and politics, but let us not descend to those blind and bad feelings which make men bigots in the one, and zealots in the other. No; let us rather raise ourselves above all paltry jealousies and petty contentions, to contemplate the grand principles of our plan, and its still grander utilities to unborn millions, and leave every mean and little feeling where they ought to be---under our feet---or, in the language of the Poet.---

"Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm;
Tho' round its breast the rolling clouds be spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

The Hon. and Learned Gentleman concluded amid loud and long-continued cheering from all parts of the room.

EUROPE.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Soleure, May 18.

A trial took place a few days ago for a dreadful murder committed by a farmer, of the name of Jean Whyss, a native of Buren, aged 40 years. It was proved in evidence, that this individual had, at different periods, attempted to destroy his wife. The wretched victim to his ungoverned passions, was married to him in 1820. She had been a servant in two respectable families of this town, and it was generally supposed that she possessed a large sum of money, said to have been bequeathed to her by a relative. The hopes of getting this sum into his power, induced Whyss to offer her his hand; he was disappointed, however In ascertaining that the supposed wealth only amounted to a few hundred francs, he treated her with the greatest cruelty, reproached her with duplicity, and said that he only had married her to retrieve his shatterred affairs; if she had not accepted his proposal, he would have been able to obtain a handsomer, a younger, and a richer wife; such was the plea for his cruel treatment. He swore that he would take some violent method to become free, and indeed he made good his word, for he beat her on two occasions with such a degree of violence, that it was not expected she could recover. In the early part of March, he was informed by one of the neighbours that a young woman, the daughter of an opulent farmer, was in search of a husband and that if he, Whyss, had not been married, this would have been a favourable opportunity. This circumstance, added to the hatred he bore his wife, led him to form the dreadfull and determinate resolution of depriving her of existence. On the 12th of March he ordered her to take a small quantity of linen cloth to market, as he was in great want of money. Towards the evening she was returning home, when at the distance of a mile from Buren, she was met by her husband, who inquired what money she had obtained. He was dissatisfied with her answer, and immediately struck her with a thick stick he usually carried with him. The unfortunate woman resisted during more than half an hour, and so effectual was her struggle to escape, that she absolutely wrested the stick from him and broke it in two. Her strength was now exhausted, and she fell upon the ground; the monster took out his knife, and in the most deliberate manner cut her face in two or three places, and then stuck the point into her throat, turning it in the horrid gash so frequently, as nearly to separate the head from the body. After this deed of blood, he returned quietly to his home and went to bed. The boby of his wife was discovered on the following day, but the wounds that had been inflicted on the face, rendered it impossible to recognize the features of the victim. Whyss was informed of the circumstance; he said that his wife had remained from home during the night, and he would go and see the body. On his arrival, and before he had looked at the mutilated corpse, he exclaimed, "She is my wife, and has been robbed and murdered." He took up with the greatest coolness, the different articles that had been scattered about during the struggle, and even removed a small silver cross, that was hanging round her neck, and had been cut asunder by the fatal knife. The resistance of the wretched female must have been very great, spots of blood and pieces of wearing apparel were traced the distance of a quarter of a mile. One of the by-standers remarked that the coat and handkerchief of Whyss were stained with blood. He grew pale at the remark, and trembled most violently, on observing the suspicions that arose in the breasts of the spectators. The police conceived that the spots of blood not being ac-

counted for, were a sufficient motive to arrest him and he was conveyed immediately to the prison of Dorneck. Being interrogated by the Magistrates, he denied all knowledge of the murder, and persisted in asserting his innocence. He had not, however, been more than two days in prison, when the consciousness of his crime preyed so strongly on his mind, that sending for a Magistrate, he made a voluntary and ample confession of the whole circumstances connected with this atrocious murder. He was sentenced to death. The execution took place in this town on the 15th. Never was there seen in Soleure, a greater concourse of people to witness the mournful, and in this country, extraordinary spectacle, of an execution; none had taken place in this town for the last two and twenty years.

Tilbourg, May 15.

A few days ago an interesting little girl, six years of age, suddenly disappeared from home; the most scrutinizing researches were made in the neighbourhood without success. The unhappy parents at the expiration of two days, offered a reward of twenty-five florins to any person who could give them information respecting their lost child. A youth, sixteen years of age, known by the name of the silly shepherd (he had received this appellation from the general belief that he was an idiot), presented himself to the parents and assured them that he knew where the child was to be found; they followed him to a common, about half a mile distant from their habitation, the idiot pointed to a hillock, designating it as the spot where the lost child was concealed. The distracted father tore away the fresh earth, and he saw the feet of a human being; it was carefully removed from the grave, and the wretched parents beheld their child deprived of life. The following are the only particulars that have hitherto been collected respecting this mysterious and dreadful event. The young shepherd, whose natural imbecility of (mind prevented him being employed in any other occupation than in tending a few sheep, had been ordered by his master to remain on the common till the evening; at about four o'clock in the afternoon several children came to this place, and the shepherd joining them in their infantine amusements, it was at length proposed to play at what they called a funeral. One of the children was to personify the departed individual; the shepherd was to have the two-fold occupation of clergyman and sexton, and the others were to be mourners. The idiot dug a hole four feet and a half in depth and very narrow. They seized the unfortunate little girl and having placed her, notwithstanding her cries, in the grave, with her head downwards, they all ran away, went to their respective homes, and thought no more about the poor child. The shepherd remained, filled up the hole with the earth, and then returned to his dwelling. This dreadful occurrence has caused the greatest sensation in this neighbourhod. The young shepherd has been sent to prison in Bois le Duc; he has undergone several examinations, but all the investigations only tend to prove that he is unable to discriminate between right and wrong. Three children of the ages of nine, eight, and seven have also been examined; they were of the party, but thought, naturally enough, that the shepherd would not leave the poor little girl in the grave.

Adjourned Board of Governors at Middlesex Hospital.

The Abuse of the Body, after Death, of Frances Lawrence.

Tuesday, on entering the Board Room, we found Mr. Palmer in the Chair, and a full Board of Governors and Surgeons. The Reporter was now called upon to answer this question—If he had not erroneously stated Enright's evidence, taken on the preceding Board-day, the Board being of opinion that he, the said Enright, had stated that it was a Governor, and not a Surgeon, that had asked him for some teeth? Answer—Enright, when called upon by Lord Robert Seymour to say whether or not it was in the room wherein the surgeons had assembled, that he had been asked for some toeth? replied that one of them came out upon the landing, and asked him, said Enright, to get him some teeth. It was then contended by the Board, that although the individual in question came out from amongst the surgeons of the establishment, he was not one of them, even admitting that he might be a surgeon, but must have obtruded himself there for the purpose already stated. This produced much desultory conversation, and the Reporter was called upon to put the Board in possession of any information in his power, which elicited the following detail:—That when Enright, their surgery man, was taken before Mr. Griffiths, the sitting Magistrate, at St. Mary-la-bonne Police-office, and had admitted the charge in question, a letter having been handed to the Magistrate, a Gentleman who had followed from the Hospital addressed the Magistrate, saying, that as the prisoner before him had been discharged from his situation, he thought him tolerably punished already; but the Magistrate insisted upon taking bail for his appearance at the Quarter Sessions, himself in 20*l.* and two sureties of 10*l.* each, in default of which the prisoner was locked up. By this time several surgeons had collected together round the office door, some of whom amused themselves by treating the subject-matter of complaint with unbecoming levity; amongst the rest was Mr. Bridgman, of 25 Bentinck-street, whose first floor is occupied by a dentist. Mr. Bridgman said that it was but three months' imprisonment for stealing a dead body altogether, and that he was surprised at the noise and fuss about such a charge as this: it was requested by the Board, to point out the Governor if present, who was seen arm-in-arm with Mr. Bridgman, while the latter Gentleman was making the observation just stated; a Mr. Bergeman was pointed out accordingly, who, on being questioned by the President, reluctantly admitted that he was with Mr. Bridgman at the time, and that something had passed about a dead body; this admission produced a smile from several of the Board, and Mr. Bergeman was permitted to resume his seat. The names of Enright's bail were asked for, but could not be given; it was observed to the Board, that the complaining party at the Police-office had asked for notice of bail, but were refused. The further conversation on the subject was now adjourned to the following day, when a Committee would continue the investigation.

On entering the Board-room on Wednesday, we found Wm. Williams, Esq. M. P. Secretary and Treasurer, in the Chair, supported on the right by Lord Robert Seymour; the Committee were in number about twenty Governors and Surgeons; the details of the occurrences at the Police-office were again requested, and given, for the information of Lord Robert Seymour, his Lordship not having been presented the preceding day. The names of Enright's bail being called for, were stated to be Charles Fores, publican, No. 48, Newman-street, Oxford street, and John Valentine Bridgman, surgeon, 25, Bentinck-street, in 10*l.* each. A Resolution was then read from the Chair, of which the following is a transcript, and the Committee adjourned the further consideration of the subject to next Board-day; professing their determination to discover, if possible, the name of the individual who had tempted one of their servants to commit the abuse complained of.

"Copy of a Resolution of a Committee, held at Middlesex Hospital, on Wednesday, the 1st day of June, 1825. Wm. Williams, Esq. M. P. Secretary and Treasurer in the Chair; present Lord Robert Seymour, and about twenty Governors.

"Several statements having appeared in the public papers, relative to the outrage which was committed on the body of Frances Lawrence, who died in the Hospital on the 7th of May, by which statements the Surgeons of the Hospital are indiscriminately alluded to as parties thereto, the Governors, having minutely investigated all the circumstances, feel it incumbent on them publicly to state, that the only two persons belonging to their Establishment, who appeared to be any way implicated in the transaction, were the House Surgeon and Enright, the man who cleaned and attended in the surgery; the House Surgeon, having left the key of the room in which the body was deposited, with Enright the servant, and suffering him to be there by himself, contrary to the laws of the Hospital, the House Surgeon was reprimanded."

Extracts from the First Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry.

The school of Sligo was visited by two of the Commissioners, who found the school house and premises in very good order, and the appearance of eighty-two children which it contained, was favourable. The reading by the boys, their manner of answering to questions from the different expositions of the Catechism, and some specimens of writing which were shewn, were highly creditable to the conductors of the school. It appeared, however, on an attentive examination, that the master was a man of violent and ungoverned passions, and that the boys were most severally and cruelly punished, not only by him, but also by his son, and by a foreman in the weaving department, and that these punishments were inflicted for very slight faults.

The habitual practice of the master was to seize the boys by the throat, and press them almost to suffocation, and to strike them with a whip or his fist upon the head and face during the time his passion lasted.

One boy had black eyes at the time of our visit, caused by blows of the master's fist; and the punishment of another boy, who had received, many years ago, by an accident, a severe and permanent injury in his eyes, was attended with circumstances of peculiar violence. The anger of the master was chiefly excited by the boys performing less work than he expected in the weaving shop (of which the master had the profit), or by their not weaving well; they were also obliged to get up at five, or sometimes four o'clock in the morning, when there was a pressing demand; one little boy had been severally punished for complaining of this violation of the rules of the Society. The fear of the master generally deterred the boys from stating their grievances to the catechist, to the local Committee, or to casual visitors. It will be seen, however, by the report of Mr. Thackeray, that the boys in 1818 complained to him that they were forced to work for the master at hours not sanctioned by the rules of the So-

ciety, and that the master had promised to correct that irregularity in future; we found also that great part of the boys had been kept at home one Sunday from Church, to write specimens of penmanship, which were to be laid before the Committee of Fifteen, and which, if written on a week day, would have taken up time which might, more profitably for the master, have been employed in weaving.

The school at Stradbally, which contains eighty-three boys, was first visited by two Commissioners on the 2d, and again by another Commissioner on the 9th of October. On the first visit the boys did not complain of any severity, though called upon, in the absence of any person connected with the Establishment, to state if they had any ground of complaint. On the second visit the boys were again called upon in the same manner; at first they were silent, but on being told that the Commissioner present came from the Government to inquire into the state of the school, and would protect them if they had any just ground of complaint, the whole school immediately came forward, and said they were very cruelly used, but were afraid to speak, for that they had complained once to the catechist, and that the boys who complained had been "half killed" in consequence, and that it was only on receiving a full assurance that the commissioner who was present would protect them, that they were induced to make any disclosures. Upon being asked why they had not complained to the Commissioners on the first visit? they said they had taken them for "common visitors," and that upon the second occasion, if it had not been mentioned expressly that the Commissioner came from Government, they would not have dared to complain to him either. From the evidence taken on this occasion, it was sufficiently proved, that about three weeks before the first visit, one boy had been flogged with a leather strap nine times in one day, his clothes being taken down each time, and that he received in the whole nearly 100 lashes, all for a "sum in long division." On the same day another boy appears to have received 67 lashes, on account of another sum in arithmetic; another boy, only 13 years old, had received 17 stripes with a rope.

On the 8th of October, the day before the second visit, eight boys had been so severely punished, that their persons were found by one of the Commissioners in a shocking state of laceration and contusion. The offence with which these boys were charged by the usher was "looking at two police men playing at ball in the Boy's-ball-alley;" and he stated, that the catechist recommended him to flog the boys. This, however, was denied by the catechist, and was we have no doubt, utterly false; even if it had been true, it could only have applied to two of the eight boys, whilst the cruel treatment of the other six remains unexplained, unless by the suggestion of the master, who states that "he believes the usher may have been actuated in the punishment by his feelings as to what the boys might have said of him on the former visit of the Commissioners;" on which occasion, however, as before stated the boys had not in fact made any complaint. The instruments of punishment were in the first case, a leather cat and a rope, and in the latter, branches from elm trees. These severe punishments were all inflicted by the usher in the absence of the master, and without his knowledge. The latter appeared a mild and humane man, but had taken very little part in the conduct of the school. It was alledged that the cause had latterly been his ill-health; but a better reason seemed to be, that he was fully occupied in the management of three farms, containing together nearly one hundred and thirty acres, of which only twenty nine belonged to the Society. One farm of nearly 60 acres was two and a half miles distant from the school, and the boys were occasionally taken there to work.

On examining the boys, they were found able to repeat the Catechism and the expositions of it correctly, but attached little or no meaning to the words they repeated. The two head classes consisted of twenty boys of thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen years of age; seventeen of them declared they had never heard of St. Paul, and half of them had no idea whether the word "Europe" meant a man, a place, or a thing; and only three boys in the school could name the four quarters of the world. Two boys only appeared ever to have heard of Job, and only one could give any account of history.

In the school at Castledermot we found that the master took very little part in the instruction of the boys. They complained of being ill-fed and cruelly beaten, both by the master and mistress. An improvement had taken place in the dietary within the fortnight preceding the time of our visiting this school, commencing from the day on which the master learnt that the Commissioners were proceeding through the country. Two boys had recently been very severely punished by the master. They stated that they had been set to work in the garden, and having had but little breakfast, they were hungry, and had eaten a raw cabbage; that the master, who appeared to be a man of violent passions, caught them, and flogged them for this offence severely; that one of them received sixteen stripes in the usual manner, and six blows with a stick on the head, which continued cut and bruised when the school was visited by the Commissioner. The other boy had eloped in consequence of the beating. The boys stated that "the usher beats the boys oftenest, but the master the most severely; the usher for offences in the school-room, the master for other offence."

On visiting the Charter School at Longford, we found the children looking squalid & wretched; they complained of a short allowance of meat on the days on which meat was allowed, but said they had plenty of potatoes. The master, about a year previous, had been insane, but had latterly sunk into a state of hopeless fatuity, and had been for several months in that condition.

In the School at Limtown Factory, we found, out of twenty-one youths present, only thirteen who could read. There were only six copy-books for the whole school. The master did not teach, and there was no usher.

In the School at Newport, which, in 1819, was converted into a day school, we found only twelve children (three or four of whom were of the master's own family), and a large pile of unused books. There was also another day school, at the distance of about two miles, held in a stable, which a young man had taken for the summer season. This was so crowded with children, that the youngest were placed in the manger, there being room for them on the floor.

At the Charter School at Clonmel, which also is a day school, we found only two children, and no book, except a few fragments of Testaments. The master is a cripple from rheumatism; he receives 50*l.* a year, and has a house rent free; he also rents twenty-four acres of land from the Society, at 25s. an acre.

At Cronmel, in 1817, the boys appeared to have been punished with great severity by the usher, who used on all occasions a common horse whip. It is stated that he often gave four dozen lashes with his utmost strength, and that the boys have been beaten till the blood ran down upon the flags. A boy was once knocked down by the usher, and kicked so severely, that two of his ribs were broken, and the ear of another boy was nearly pulled off.

At New Ross the same severe mode of punishment is stated still to exist; two boys have been punished for complaining, one of them with peculiar cruelty. The boys appear to have been employed to carry dung in hand-barrows, and to have been kept at work at unusual hours, and to have been left without due instruction.

Many boys eloped from this school during the time the witness Thomas Moyle was there, he thinks nearly fifty in nine years, ending 1822, and he states, that the boys were in constant fear and alarm.

The fate of the apprentices from the Charter School at Castlemartyr was a subject of regret at the visitation of Mr. Thackeray in 1817, and of Mr. Lee in 1820, as will be seen in the Reports of those Gentlemen. Their present condition is thus described by the Rev. George Smith, the Catechist, in his return to our Board, dated August the 31st, 1824. "The Charter School in this parish has long laboured under the most formidable and discouraging circumstances. Young persons have been completely educated from time to time; but for want of adequate stations, apprenticeships, or employment, have been found, on their removal from school, wandering about as broken-hearted beggars.

THE STAR, JUNE 7.

WOLVES IN RUSSIA.—The following is the official account of the devastations committed by the wolves in the Government of Livonia only, in the year 1823: they devoured—horses, 1,841; foals, 1,243; horned cattle, 1,807; calves, 733; sheep, 15,182; lambs, 726; goats, 2,545; kids 183; swine, 4,190; sucking pigs, 312; dogs, 703; geese, 673.

MAJOR DENHAM.—A report has reached ut (founded, on a letter from Major Denham, a Leghorn, of last month's date,) which says that this distinguished traveller was performing quarantine, and hopes to be in England the middle of this month. They had traversed and examined Africa for about 20 degrees from N. to S.; 10, from E. to W.; visited many countries unknown, even to the Arabs, except by name. The geography in our maps is stated to be so widely wrong that many places must be moved 600 miles. They travelled the whole way as Christians and Englishmen, and suffered much.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

House of Lords, Thursday, May 26.

The Earl of Derby presented a petition from Bolton-le-Moors, praying for a reduction of the hours of labour in cotton-manufactories; and a petition from Little Bolton, near Manchester, praying for an alteration in the corn laws.

The Earl of Lauderdale presented some petitions against any alteration in the corn laws, which brought on a conversation between him and the Earl of Liverpool, relative to the stage on which the discussion of the corn warehouse bill should take place. We understood it to be settled, on Lord Liverpool's suggestion that the debate should be on the third reading, that the bill should be committed on Tuesday, and that the third reading would be moved on the following day.

The Duke of Richmond presented a petition from Birmingham, in favour of the Equitable Loan bill; and two petitions to the same effect from places, the names of which we did not hear.

Message from the King.

The Earl of Liverpool brought down a message from the Throne, recommending it to their lordships to take into consideration the making provision for the support and education of her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria of Kent, and the children of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. (See the House of Commons.)

The message being, as is usual, read first by the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards by the Clerk, was, on the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, ordered into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Brogden, and others from the Commons, brought up the Exchequer bill, public works bill, and several private bills.

Returns, pursuant to the order of the house, were presented at the bar from the Equitable Loan Company.

Quarantine Laws.

The Earl of Danley referred to some papers relative to the quarantine laws, and intimated his wish that they should be completed by further information. It appeared that relaxations which had taken place in this country relative to airing and other circumstances, had induced foreign Powers to lay restrictions on the commerce of this country. How far the alterations which had been made were proper or not, he was not competent to decide; but it seemed that an impression of an improper laxity with respect to the admission of vessels from suspected quarters prevailed abroad, and this impression it was of importance to do away. He wished the noble earl opposite to consider whether more injury would not in all probability be done by the restraints which foreign states might, from the apprehension of danger, be induced to put on the introduction of British manufactures, than could be counterbalanced by any facility afforded to the Levant trade. He would to-morrow move for any information of which Government might be in possession of on this subject.

The Earl of Liverpool wished the noble earl to postpone his motion until the bill on the subject of the quarantine laws came before the house. With respect to the relaxations, the noble lord was mistaken in his idea of their general application. Ships with certain cargoes were subject to particular regulations, and cotton and other goods underwent the same airings as formerly. The only alteration introduced or intended was the doing away, with some very inconvenient regulations.

The Earl of Darnley was not prepared to say that the present quarantine laws did not require modification, and he was as little prepared to enter into any argument on the bill; but he wished information on the point to which he had alluded, and would move for it to-morrow or Tuesday.

Catholic Petition.

The Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition from a place in Dorsetshire in favour of the Catholic claims. This petition had not reached him in time to be presented to the house before the decision on the bill which was lately submitted to their lordships. Considering the question for the present disposed of, he should not have now troubled their lordships with the petition, but petitions on the same subject having been presented last week, and the question being one which must necessarily be again brought under the serious consideration of Parliament, he would beg leave to lay this petition on the table.

The Lord Chancellor did not rise to oppose the petition, but to observe that he had lately received many petitions of a nature different from that of the noble marquis, which, however, he had not thought necessary to present.

Naturalization Oaths.

Lord Melville rose to move the second reading of the bill he lately introduced, for amending the law relative to the oaths taken on naturalization and on reversal of attainder. According to the law as it now stood, foreigners naturalized, or subjects restored to honours, were obliged to appear at the bar of the house to be sworn, and to have taken the sacrament according to the forms of the church of England. This was on high authority held to be the law, under an act which passed in the reign of James I., about a century before the union with Scotland. It was understood at the union that no test should be required of the natives of Scotland; but, notwithstanding the stipulation on that subject, the law had since been differently interpreted, so that the great age of the Earl of Mar could not excuse him from coming to that house, and he was obliged to comply with the usual practice of taking the test. It was very unreasonable that the sacramental test should be required of natives of Scotland, or of foreign Calvinists on being naturalized. He thought it would be sufficient if the law provided that the person naturalized was a Protestant, without inquiring whether he belonged to the church of England or any other sect! With regard to cases of restoration and reversal of attainder, it might often be a great hardship on persons to require their attendance at the bar of their lordships' house. A case of this kind had occurred, with respect to a young officer (Mr. Fitzgerald) who was obliged to appear and take the test, before he could enjoy the advantage of the restoration, though he was in the public service, and in a situation on account of which their lordships would have been disposed to extend indulgence to him. He therefore proposed that the necessity of appearing at the bar in case of sickness, bodily infirmities, and under some other circumstances should be done away with; and the object of his bill was to provide, that in such cases it might be referred to a committee of their lordships to see whether the requisite oaths had been taken, and all that the law required complied with elsewhere.

After a few words from the Earl of Lauderdale, the bill was read a second time.

The Earl of Liverpool, as we understood, postponed to Wednesday next a motion of which he had given notice relative to burials in Ireland.

Scotch Attainders.

Lord Holland, after the act of Queen Ann, and the subsequent statutes relative to attainder, had been read, proceeded to call the attention of their lordships to the bill he had introduced. In submitting the motion for the second reading of this bill, though convinced that it was founded on sound principles, and called for by a regard to good faith, he still thought some apology necessary for his undertaking to bring the measure forward. He was conscious that he was attempting to procure the alteration of a law which some of the greatest and the best men of former times had made the subject of their consideration, and which had occupied the attention of Lord Somers, Dr. Burnet, and Blackstone. If the interests of the people of Scotland, the influence of their Peers in their lordships' house, and their representatives in the other, had as yet brought about no change of this law, it might be considered presumptuous in him, unaided by any authority, and standing there alone, to expect to accomplish so great an object. But he trusted their lordships would excuse his endeavour, when he stated that he was induced to make it by a train of circumstances and appearances in the times, which led him to conclude that the present was the most favourable moment which could be chosen for an experiment of a liberal kind. Several reasons concurred to support him in this opinion. Through two successive sessions their lordships had been occupied, most laudably occupied, in amending the law of Scotland; they had also been employed in reversing attainders; and it was needless for him to remind their lordships, that in the times in which they now lived, there was no longer any competitor to the Crown, the chief ground on which the apology for the law of attainder had been rested did not now exist. All these reasons induced him to think the present the fittest time, in which he could submit to their lordships such a proposition as that which was contained in the bill he had introduced. Still, however, he wished that one better qualified to do justice to the subject, and who would have had more weight with their lordships, had undertaken the task. The noble viscount opposite (Lord Melville) knew the sincerity with which he spoke, when he said that he would have wished that noble viscount to have taken this business upon himself. It was much to be regretted that the occupations of the noble viscount did not permit him so to do. He had however, that night brought forward a measure which, though affording no direct argument in support of the bill now before their lordships, yet served to render evident some of the evils of which that part of the country in which the noble viscount was more particularly interested had to complain. In a few words he would

state the object of his bill. It was not to lessen the punishment of offenders, but to confine punishment to the guilty. It was brought forward to afford a shelter to the innocent. It was not founded on any morbid sensibility oppposed to the punishment of crimes. Its effect, if it should be adopted, would merely be to restore to Scotland what once was the law of the country, and to which that nation had been strongly attached. It would be to realize that purpose which by act of Parliament, the King, the Lords, and the Commons, had twice in principle sanctioned. He hoped that their lordships would the more readily be induced to agree to the alteration he proposed, as the law of attainder was not analogous to the law of lhe land, but presented a case of exception. He saw, indeed, no ground on which the bill could be opposed, unless the bugbear of innovation should be called up against it. He did not wish to condemn a proper repugnance to innovation; but whatever reason there might be for resisting measures on that ground, no such reason could apply to the present bill. In principle, the proposition had received the sanction of their lordships' predecessors. But it might be said that a measure which appeared reasonable in itself might be attended by great inconvenience in consequence of the inconsistency to which it would give birth. But neither the objection of innovation nor inconsistency could be sustained. With regard to Scotland, the measure could not be innovation, for it was a restoration; it would remove an anomaly in the law of that country, which, if suffered to remain, might be attended with very serious consequences to the rights of succession. With regard to England, it was surely impossible to give the name of innovation to a measure which Parliament had, during the last century, wished to realize, and had only not carried into execution on account of the existence of a particular party. The principle, however, had been sanctioned, and that sanction was recorded on the Statute Book. The adoption of the measure he proposed would, therefore, contribute to render the law consistent and uniform. The noble and learned lord on the woolsack could not, he thought, object to the measure either on the ground of innovation or consistency, for he had prevailed on their lordships to do away that most ancient practice according to which their jurisdiction used to be exercised—a practice more ancient than the woolsacks on which the noble and learned lord was seated—and to delegate the hearing of appeals from courts of law to a few of their lordships. He had also consented to the doing away the trial by battle in cases of murder. Why had the noble and learned lord done so? Because public convenience required the former alteration; and because in the latter case the law was not suitable to the times, because the people of England, for whose interest the practice must have been established, had now better means of obtaining justice. The law of attainder and corruption of blood was felt to be so objetionable in Scotland, that the Parliament of that country in the reign of James II., with them James VII, enacted the law of entail as an indemnification against the law of attainder. He had the authority of one of the most eminent men in Scotland, and one of those best acquainted with the effect and operation of the laws in his time,—he meant Lord Perceval,—for saying, that in 1745, the great inducement of the people who adhered to the cause of the Pretender was to obtain some alleviation of the law by which entails were attainted and destroyed. He had been permitted by the kindness of a descendant of that noble lord, to look at the notes of the speech made by him on that memorable occasion, and he found this statement in them, which, as it had not then been contradicted, he had a right now to assert was entirely true. Bishop Burnet said that at the union it was intended to have introduced a provision respecting this law, but that the Scotch steadily refused to be deprived of the immunity which they had always before enjoyed from so cruel and unjust a regulation. In the year 1709, an act was passed for improving the act of union with Scotland, and in this it was attempted to extend the law respecting corruption of blood to that country. But this attempt was opposed, contrary to reason, and justice, and humanity. In the valuable memoir which Bishop Burnet had left, this was distinctly stated; and even in the House of Lords the venerable Earl Cowper, and the upright Lord Somers, had not scrupled to recognize the principle, although they had supposed the bill on the ground of existing danger—treason being then actually afloat. That act passed into a law, but there was a protest entered on the journals of the house, signed by 20 persons, of whom there were thirteen or fourteen out of the sixteen, representative peers of Scotland. It then went down to the House of Commons, where the Scotchmen and Englishmen who composed it, and who seldom agreed in any thing, united to oppose it, and added a clause providing an immunity in both countries from the operation of the law of attainder and corruption of blood. In those days the House of Lords did not think it wise or prudent to treat with contempt the voice and the wishes of the people of England, expressed through their representatives. They judiciously acquiesced in the clause, under certain modifications, and thus the law stood, making those crimes high treason in Scotland which were so in England, and that forfeiture and corruption of blood should continue until the death of the Pretender. By a subsequent statute this provision was in some measure rendered perpetual, the operation of the immunity being further suspended until after the death of the sons of the Pretender. This, however, was not done without considerable opposition; and Lord Hardwicke, who introduced the measure, admitted that it was only to be justified on the ground of then existing circumstances. Those circumstances now existed no more; all the objections which might then have been urged to the measure he proposed were at an end, and it came recommended to their lordships upon every principle of justice as well as of expediency. The opinion of Mr. Justice Blackstone was decidedly in favour of that which he had now ventured to express, although that learned judge quoted, in the course of his discussion, a passage from one of the epistles of Cicero,* and the Treaties of Mr. Charles Yorke on the law of forfeiture, both of which was opposed to his own views. It was whimsical enough that neither of those questions would now be received as authorities against the opinion of our great English jurist, because it was doubted whether the epistle which contained the quotation was really written by Cicero; and Mr. Yorke's treatise was denied to be law. If, however, all the grounds which he had mentioned did not exist, still upon every principle of justice, of humanity, of sound policy, and of prudence, he hoped to induce their lordships to adopt the bill before them. He believed he could prove, and but that the house was already wearied he would attempt, to do so, that the whole course of history showed that the effect of the cruel laws which he wished to see repealed was rather to create than to repress treasons. In a neighbouring country the effect of a confiscation, which had not, indeed, been adopted by any legislative authority, but by an universal revolution, was now felt and seen, and demonstrated upon a large scale what must necessarily be result of such circumstances. The Bourbons, with all the advantages of their legitimacy and the other advantages, legitimate or not, which they possessed, found the kingdom over which they ruled in a stage of such discord and disaffection, that their utmost efforts were necessary to prevent actual disturbance; and this was produced merely by the struggle and jarring between that part of the nation who had lost their property, and that part who had gained it. It was enough, however, for an English House of Lords to know, that the principle of the bill which he had brought in was one which was implanted more strongly in the heart of man than perhaps any other—that the innocent should not be punished for the crimes of the guilty. (Cheers.) His lordship concluding by moving the second reading of the bill.

Lord COLCHESTER said, that as the bill before the house went to repeal one which he had submitted to the other house of Parliament, and which had been passed 26 years ago, he would trouble their lordships with a few words upon it. With respect to the principle, that he understood to be one which had been recognized and adopted in almost every civilized nation and in almost every age. In times of political trouble many men would always be found who would scruple to risk their own lives upon any hazard which might hold out a sufficient temptation to their ambition, and it was only by involving in the consequences of their doing so interests which were dearer to them than their own, that such security as the general interests of society demanded could be obtained. This principle had at least always been acted upon in this country. With respect to the fact connected with the history of this law, he only felt it necessary to observe, that the whole question had come under discussion at the time of the Union: that then, and subsequently, it had undergone the examination of many eminent men, all of whom agreed in its political justice and its expediency. Sir M. Forster said, speaking of this statute, it was highly reasonable that such a law should not be suffered to expire. It was the best, if not the

* Nec vero me fugit, quam sit acerbum, parentium scelera filiorum poenis lui. Sed hoc praeclare legibus comparatum est, ut caritas liberorum amiciores parentes reipublicæ redderet.—"Cicero Bruto 12."

only means of preventing the commission of the crimes against which it was directed; and by the strong ties of domestic affection, to arrest the mad career of desperate ambition. If the object of the bill had been to alter the law as it affected some of the minor offences with which attainder was at present coupled, he would not have opposed it; but in its present shape, and applying as it did to high treason, he could not bring himself to approve of it. He therefore moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read that day six months.

The Earl of ROSEBERY supported the bill, and said he believed if noble lords knew all the grounds upon which it was to be recommended, they would not withhold from it their approbation. To continue the existing law was, he insisted, a direct breach of the 18th article of the Union. That it was a grievous infringement upon private rights would not be denied, since it deprived men of the power of bequeathing their property by will—a power which they had enjoyed long previous to that law which upon pretexts to him wholly indefensible, restricted it. Even if it was thought right still to continue the law in England, where it had of old been the law of the land, yet it ought not to exist in Scotland, because it was an innovation upon the law of that country, and had been forced upon it only as a temporary measure. Was there any man who in the present day would be so bold as to propose—was there any Parliament cruel enough to adopt—such a law? Confident as he was that these questions must be answered in the negative, why, he asked further, was so unjust and unnecessary a law suffered to continue? No man abhorred the crime of treason more than he; but his wish to see this law repealed was because it inflicted upon the innocent a punishment which had been deserved only by the guilty. The bill before the house was founded upon the principles of good faith and sound policy, and now that the fears and the feelings which had influenced the adoption of different measures had ceased, this ought to be allowed to prevail. He should therefore vote for the original motion.

Lord MELVILLE said, the argument of the law of attainder and corruption of blood being founded on a breach of one of the articles of the Union, had been overstated. The ancient and common law of Scotland, down to the year 1690, had recognized both those provisions, and for this he had the authority of Baron Hume. If the bill had been limited in its operation, and had only gone to assimilate the law of Scotland to that of England, he should not have opposed it; but he was not prepared to go the length of repealing it altogether in cases of high treason. The bill which had been introduced by Sir S. Romilly in 1814, and in which the offences of petit treason and murder were included, was one which seemed to meet the justice of the subject. He was prepared to consent to such a bill as that, or to one which should restore the operation of the ancient law of Scotland; but he felt obliged to oppose the bill before the house in its present shape, and he should therefore vote for the amendment.

Lord REDESDALE was quite aware that it was impossible for any effort of human ingenuity to frame a law upon the principles of public policy which might not in its operation infringe upon some private rights. He therefore put out of view this argument, upon which some stress had been laid in the course of the debate. He looked at the existing law rather as founded upon the principle that it was wise to deter men from the commission of crimes: for this reason, it had formed a part of the law of this land and of Scotland for many centuries. That it had such an operation was by some persons denied, but, as it appeared to him, without any reason for that denial. A feeling of affection for their families had often deterred men from joining in factions, which they would have united themselves to without a moment's hesitation but for that single consideration. He remembered to have heard a story of Scotch nobleman who was on the point of engaging himself in the rebellion of 1745, and was prevented by a stratagem of his wife. She forged a warrant from the Secretary of State for his apprehension, and had him taken up until the danger was over, when she wrote to the Secretary of State informing him of what she had done, and always afterwards she boasted of having preserved the family estate and honours. In rebellions, the greatest danger was to be feared from the co-operation of men of rank and wealth with the disaffected. Could it, then, be denied, that a law which secured the fidelity and obedience of men who had honours and property to transmit to their descendants was highly efficacious? Annexed to this bill, he perceived some provisions which were not in themselves objectionable. He took this opportunity of objecting to a practice which seemed to be gaining ground, of inserting in an objectionable measure some provisions which nobody would object to, and then, when the bill came to be debated, of throwing out that part on which the objection arose. He wished that every measure should stand upon its own particular bottom, and not be thus mixed up, and compel noble lords to vote in a manner which they had not intended to do. He concluded by expressing his intention to support the amendment.

The LORD CHANCELLOR felt the importance of the measure before the house, and entertaining, as he did, a very sincere respect for the noble lord by whom it was introduced, he regretted that he could not approve of it as it stood. The law of forfeiture and corruption of blood, as applied to cases of high treason, afforded a vast security to the public peace. With respect to other crimes to which the same penalties attached, he was not prepared to say that he thought the law might not be safely and judiciously altered. If their lordships would take the trouble to read this bill, as he had done, they would see that it was extremely doubtful whether, under the terms of it, corruption of blood was taken away. Of honours to which it was evidently meant to apply, no mention occurred until the latter end of the bill; and although it was evident that honours were meant to be included, no lawyer would say, that the words "lands, tenements, and hereditaments" (those of the bill) could be made to extend to honours. All such grants of honours as the bill was meant to extend to were to a man and his heirs, but still the actual possessor had the entirety of the honour, and for this reason,—when it was once forfeited, it passed away altogether. Another objection to the bill also was, that the course of the common law would in some instances be opposed and interfered with; because persons entitled o remainders in tail would, under the operation of this bill, become seized in fee upon the attainder of the tenant, and without the process of common recovery, by which alone an estate-tail could be legally converted into a fee. The bill was defective also, inasmuch as it neither provided for the transmission of chattels, some of which were not less valuable than estates in fee, nor of goods which, in the present state of things, in a commercial country abounding in persons of wealth, was a matter of no less importance. These were, however, only details which might be easily obviated. With respect to the principle of the law of attainder and corruption of blood, he thought, when it was considered how extensively ruinous the consequences of treasonable practices might be to the peace and the very existence of families, almost out of number, there was no reason to complain if some portion of the punishment of a defeated treason was made to fall upon the families of those by whom it had been set on foot. He saw how difficult it would be to restore to Scotland the law as it had existed before the Union; but he thought the best course that could be adopted would be to bring in another bill. If this should, however, go into a committee, he should be obliged to propose that high treason should be left out, and that petit treason and murder should alone be the subjects of the proposed alterations. Unless this were done, he should support the amendment.

Lord HOLLAND and Lord COLCHESTER explained, after which the house divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment, 15 | Against it, 12 | Majority, 3.

The bill was therefore ordered to be read this day six months.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a QUARTER-PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY MAY 26.

The report on the Edinburgh and Leith waterworks bill was brought up.

Mr. SYKES moved that the bill be re-committed, on the ground that he had voted in the committee on one side by mistake, when he intended to vote on the other.

After a short conversation between Mr. Alderman SMITH, Mr. MARJORIBANKS, Sir G. CLERK, Mr. W. GORDON, Sir R. FERGUSSON, and Mr. F. SMITH.

Mr. SYKES consented to withdraw his motion.—The report was then agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE CROWN.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought down the following message from the Crown which was read in due form by the SPEAKER:—

"That whereas, since Parliament had made provision for the due support of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and his Royal Highness Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and Prince George Frederic Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, son of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, had attained such age as that it become proper provision should be made for their maintenance and education. That His Majesty being desirous to grant an annuity to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, for that purpose, recommended the subject to the consideration of the House of Commons, and relied upon their attachment."

The message having been read,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that it should be taken into consideration to-morrow (this day).

CASE OF ALLEGED OPPRESSION.

Mr. JOHN SMITH, in the absence of Sir James MacIntosh, presented a petition from Mr. Bernard Coile, complaining of great sufferings and oppression endured by him about the year 1796, and afterwards in the years 1803 and 1804, in Ireland. This petition, which was mentioned in

Parliament during the last season, but deferred [its consideration] to give time for inquiry, alleged that the petitioner, being persecuted by the Orange faction as a reputed Catholic, had on several occasions been improperly arrested and committed to prison; and then went on to give some extraordinary descriptions of the treatment which he had suffered in his confinement. One of the paragraphs containing these accusations ran thus, Mr. Coile being then in gaol in Dublin:—"Two sentinels were placed under the windows of petitioner, with orders given, in petitioner's hearing, to prevent his speaking, or being spoken to by any person; and to fire on the parties, should the attempt be made. Your petitioner's health at this time was in a most delicate state; but life itself became hourly endangered by the brutal scenes and treatment which he was compelled either to witness or endure. On one occasion, after the execution and beheading of some unfortunate prisoners, the hangman, with his knife reeking with the blood of the unhappy culprits, entered the kitchen where petitioner's dinner was preparing, and with his bloody knife cut the vegetables preparing for petitioner's use. This incident had such an effect on petitioner, that for several weeks no solid food would remain on his stomach." Another charge was to this effect:—"Within the space of a few weeks, twenty-one persons were executed at Newgate and other streets in the city, whose heads and bodies were brought into the Goal, and laid opposite your petitioner's door. In that state of nudity the bodies lay until disposed of the surviving relatives, who, being for the most part poor, were unable to make up the purchase-money of the corpse until it fell into a state of putrefaction under petitioner's view. When the hangman's harvest was reaped, he having received the sum of five guineas for the execution of each person, he was placed with a female companion beside your petitioner's room, as a retaliation for his insolence in daring to complain of such heinousness." After this, Mr. Coile was removed to Kilmainham gaol, where he again speaks of the hardships to which he was subjected:—"In this place, for the completion of his misery, it was his fate to be placed under the superintendence of Dr. Trevor, still living; who, in conjunction with a magistrate named Bell, immediately to coming under their inspection, deprived petitioner amongst other matters of a seal of Irish gold, bearing the motto of "Erin go Bragh." Trevor removed your petitioner to the felons' side of the prison, and placed him in a cell (nine feet by six), which at that moment was tenanted by a man of the name of Doyle labouring under a malignant fever, for the purpose, as your petitioner believes, of infecting petitioner with the distemper; and at the same time he was loaded with 36 pounds weight of iron on his body and limbs; and in order to cover such murderous designs, it was intimated in certain newspapers of the day, that your petitioner was insane." The petitioner concluded by declaring, that both his health and his fortune, amounting at one time to 40,000l., had been destroyed by the persecutions which he had suffered; and prayed investigation and reparation from the house.

Mr. Goulburn contended, that the case was not one for the interference of Parliament. The grievances complained of were 30 years old, and almost all the persons stated to have been concerned in them were dead. If Mr. Coile had been injured, the law had been open to him, and he ought to have availed himself of it at an earlier period. A commission, upon the motion of Mr. Sheridan, had sat in the year 1803, for the investigation of cases like the present; but before that commission the petitioner had not thought fit to prosecute his claim. He concluded by protesting against the general principle of bringing charges of this kind against public officers, after such a lapse of time, when so many opportunities had occurred of preferring them before.

Mr. Abercromby would admit, that after such a length of time, it would be difficult to enter upon such complaints as the present. At the same time he must say, that after having minutely examined a great many of the publications of the period in question, he felt convinced that no man could be treated with greater oppression than Mr. Coile was. He was satisfied that the cause of the severity exercised towards him was his having prosecuted to conviction a magistrate in whose favour the Government of that day most improperly interfered to screen him from punishment. Without at all pledging himself for the accuracy of the facts which Mr. Coile stated, he thought there was abundant proofs that he had been most cruelly dealt with.

Mr. Peel objected to entering into an examination of circumstances which had occurred so long back. Some of the petitioner's charges (as we understood the right hon. gentleman) had been already gone into, and his statements disproved.

Mr. C. H. Hutchinson conceived that the proofs were undeniable of the cruelty exercised towards the petitioner, and he called on the right hon. Secretary for Ireland to contradict, if he could, the facts which the petition contained. He (Mr. Hutchinson) knew several instances in which respectable individuals had been at that period taken into custody, and kept imprisoned, some in hulks, and others in prisons on land, for many weeks, and then discharged without trial or any explanation of the conduct pursued towards them, than that Government suspected them. He thought it would not redound to the credit of Ministers to allow this case to go without serious inquiry.

The petition was then brought up and read.

On the quesion that it be printed,

Mr. John Smith said, that the whole seventeen State prisoners confined at that period concurred in one unanimous statement of the cruelty of Dr. Trevor's conduct. He repeated his hope that Government would make some inquiries on the subject.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. R. Colborne put off a motion of Sir M. W. Ridley (relative to the Consolidation of the Statutes) which stood for that evening, to the 7th of June.

Lord Belgrave presented a petition from the inhabitants of Chester, in favour of the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Mr. J Benett presented a petition (we did not hear from what place) against slavery in the West Indies.

Mr. Goulburn presented a petition from the master-manufacturers of Dublin and its vicinity, complaining of the inconvenience resulting from the repeal of the combination laws.

On the motion of Mr. Hobhouse, several returns were ordered to be laid before the house, stating the number of causes tried in each of the courts at Westminster-hall within the last four years.

Breach of Privilege.

The Serjeant-at-Arms having reported that he had Robert Poer Trench Pilkington in custody, pursuant to an order of the house,

Mr. Peel moved that he be called to the bar.

Mr. Pilkington was then placed at the bar.

The Speaker—Robert Poer Trench Pilkington, you have been examined before a committee of this house, and there acknowledged yourself the author of a petition, purporting to be from the Protestant inhabitants of Ballinasloe, in favour of Catholic emancipation; and this house has resolved, on the report of that committee, that you, having been proved to be the author of such counterfeit petitions, and having forged the signatures thereto, and having sent it as a genuine petition to a member of this house, that you have been guilty of a high breach of the privileges of the house. You have now been called to the bar, in order that if you have any thing to say on the subject of your offence, may affect the decision to which the house may come respecting you, you should state it. If, therefore, you have any thing to offer in extenuation of your conduct, the house is now ready to hear you.

Mr. Pilkington.—I have only to say, that I confess myself guilty of a very foolish act. As the only reparation in my power, I hastened to obey the summons of the committee, and there to confess myself the sole author of the petition, and to assure the committee, that no person whatever but myself was in any way connected with the petition. I am extremely sorry for what I have done, and am ready to submit myself to the decision of the house on my conduct. I have only to add, that since I have been in custody, I have been in an infirm state of health so as to require medical assistance.

The prisoner was then ordered from the bar.

Mr. Peel said, he was at all times disposed to support the privileges of the house, and this was a case in which they ought to be asserted; but at the same time he did hope the house would concur with him in thinking, that the readiness and candour with which the person who had just left their bar had come forward and confessed himself the author of the petition, should be taken as such an extenuation of his fault (hear) as might induce the house to relax the severity with which it might otherwise visit it. His conduct, it was true, involved a high breach of the privileges of the house, and was calculated to have this bad effect—that it would lessen the confidence with which members would receive petitions coming from Ireland, and other distant parts of the empire; but, looking at all the circumstances of this case, at the individual's state of health, and at the readiness of his confession, he thought that, without being drawn into precedent for future cases, the previlege of Parliament would be sufficiently asserted by allowing the prisoner to remain in custody, and on to-morrow he would move that he be discharged on Monday.

Sir J. Newport concurred in the view taken of the case by the right hon. gentleman. He thought that the readiness with which the person at the bar had confessed his fault, and thus removed the suspicion of having fabricated the petition from a large body of men interested in the success of the object to which it referred, was an extenuation of his offence. It was now fully ascertained, that a class of men who, without the confession of the individual at the bar, might have been suspected of having got up this petition, were wholly innocent. The person at the bar was a Protestant, and was in no way connected with those to whose claims the petition referred. Under these circumstances, and under that of the state of health of the person in custody, he would fully concur in the motion of the right hon. gent., and would esteem it as a personal favour if the house would relax severity of its punishment on this occasion.

Mr. Brougham would suggest, that as it was not the practice of the House of Commons to commit for a certain time—a practice peculiar only to the other house—it would be better to let the prisoner stand in custody until further orders. The right hon. gent. might then move for his discharge to-morrow or Monday, if he thought proper.

After a few words from Mr. V. Fitzgerrald, which were not heard in the gallery, the matter dropped.

(Mr. Pilkington, it is understood, will be kept in custody till Monday.)

Sierra-Leone.

Mr. W. Horton, seeing in his place an hon. member (Mr. Hume) whose motion on the subject of Sierra Leone stood for that evening, wished to ask him a question as to the course he intended to pursue with respect to that motion. As Government were ready to grant the return for which the hon. member moved, as far as they possessed them, and were about to send out a commission to the colony for such farther information as his returns required, he would put it to him whether it would be necessary for him to go into any detailed statements on the subject. If

such statements were made, he should feel it his duty to occupy some time in replying to them. This would necessarily delay the other important business before the house, and he thought unnecessarily, as no decision could become to, farther than granting all the information which the Government possessed on the subject, when they were already prepared to do.

Mr. HUME said, his wish to go into detail on this subject arose from his conviction that neither the house nor the country were well acquainted with the nature of it; nor with the facts which would, he thought, fully establish that the attempts of Government with respect to that colony had failed, and would continue to fail. However, as all the information which he required could not be produced this session, he would, for the present, content himself with stating the nature of them. The hon. member then gave a detail of the various returns for which he intended to move. They were, we believe, about thirty in number, and embraced—accounts of the expense occurred in sending free Negroes and Maroons to Sierra Leone—the expense of the civil and military government of that colony since the year 1808—the expense of the vessels employed on that coast for the prevention of the slave-trade—the exports and import to and from the colony in the same period—the revenue derived from the colony, and its application—the births, marriages, and deaths in the colony—a census of the population of various classes, and several other accounts of a similar nature. The hon. member concluded by moving for those returns.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON said that he could not pretend to be answerable for the returns which the hon. member had moved for. As far as the return could be satisfied, he promised that they should. Inquiry, he allowed, was requisite; but he trusted that the house and the public would suspend their opinions until the information which the hon. member had moved for should be afforded. When that information was obtained the house would be qualified to discuss the policy of continuing the colony at Sierra Leone, and to decide how far the experiment of free labour, which had been tried there, had or had not succeeded.

Mr. BROUGHAM trusted that hon. member, in the absence of information, would not deem any sum which had been expended in support of the colony of Sierra Leone unreasonable, however large it might at first view appear. He thought no man would conceive any sum unreasonable, who considered all the circumstances under which 99,000 individuals had been maintained for so many years. The question of free labour was not to be decided by the value of it at Sierra Leone, but by the value of it in Hayti. The Government of Hayti had recently declared that they were willing to receive any quantity of free negroes which might be sent thither; and he believed had actually received, within the last years 6.000 negroes from Carolina, Maryland, and the other slave states in North America.

The returns were then ordered.

Sir C. FORBES was of opinion that another return ought to be added to those for which the hon. member for Aberdeen had moved—he meant a return of the probable expense of printing the various returns which had been just ordered. (Hear, hear.)

SLAVE-TRADE.

Mr. CANNING laid upon the table several papers relating to the recent attempts to ameliorate the condition of the slave population in our various colonies and the West Indies. They were ordered to be printed, as were also certain correspondence which had passed upon the subject between the Government at home and the Governors in the colonies.

UNIVERSITY IN LONDON.

Mr. BROUGHAM moved for leave to bring in a bill to incorporate a college or university in the city of London. The object of this university was to bring the advantage of educatin within the each of those who could not afford to send their children to the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, & who were averse to sending their children from their own roof, for the benefit of improvement. He assured the house that it was not the intention of the promoters of this bill to throw any the slightest imputations on the conduct, the acquirements, the capacity, the talents, or the principle of those who devoted their time to the instruction of youth in those two learned establishments. That was so far from being the case, that many of the promoters of this were distinguished ornaments of the two universities. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable certain individuals to incorporate a college or university in the neighbourhood of London.

Mr. PEEL acquiesced in the motion, but said that in so doing he reserved the declaration of his opinion till a future stage of the bill. As he understood that no discussion of its merits was to take place now, he merely rose to guard against the probablity of his being supposed to favour the bill because he had not opposed it in its present stage.

Mr. BROUGHAM allowed that the right hon. secretary had a right to guard himself from misconstruction in the manner which he had just adopted. He should, however, be surprised if any opposition were made to a bill of which the sole object was to render education come-at-able by the middling classes of society, without paying 250l. or 300l. a year for each of their children at the universities. He wished to give the middling classes an opportunity of getting that education at a cheaper rate for their children which their servants, their shoemakers, their farriers, and their blacksmiths were now getting almost for nothing at the different institutions which had recently been erected for their benefit and instruction.

Mr. PEEL said, that all he had intended to do by his remarks of that evening was to reserve the declaration of his opinion till the details of the bill were fairly before the house.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. S. RICE rose, in pursuance of his notice, to move that there be laid upon the table of the house a copy of despatches received from the Lord Lieutenant, and said that in doing so he should carefully abstain from touching upon any topics that were calculated to irritate and inflame. He must, however, advert to the proceedings of that house during the present session, in order to show that he had Parliamentary ground for the motion he was going to make. If he had made his present motion at the beginning of the session, he would admit that it might have been unwise to lay upon the table the despatches of the Lord Lieutenant; but he said that as the session was now drawing to a conclusion, the case was entirely altered. At the commencement of the session they had all expected that Ireland would form the prominent subject of their deliberations. The state of that country had been recommended to their consideration by the speech from the Throne and had been brought under their notice by the inquiries which had been subsequently conducted elsewhere. The close of the session was now close at hand; and after all the parade of professions which had been made towards Ireland what measure had really been enacted to promote her welfare, or redress her grievances? Let them look at the statute book and then let them point out, if they could, any one act which they could urge as a fit performance of the trust which they owed to that unhappy country. An act to extinguish an association which comprised within it all ranks and classes of Catholics, was the only act which the legislature had bestowed upon Ireland. For his own part he would say, that as he considered the Catholic Association dangerous, he wished to see it put down; but then he wished to see it put down by the removal of the various unfortunate causes which had produced it. After we had thus legislated against the whole mass of Catholics, what had been their conduct? They had submitted in silence to that measure; they had done more than could have been anticipated—they had given to the law a wider construction than any body would have expected to be given to a law of so severe a description, and had ceased entirely to assemble as a deliberative body. He mentioned that circumstance to show that the Catholics of Ireland deserved well of the house; but he should be acting unfairly towards it, if he concealed the fact that their acquiescence in that law was derived from any other cause than their satisfaction with the law itself. They were full of hope that in consequence of the inquiries which were going on, the truth would be elicited as to their views and principles; and they thought that if that object were accomplished, justice would apply to their grievances the necessary remedy. After those inquiries had proceeded for some time the Catholics received from that house the reward of their good conduct; their cause gained ground not only in that house, but in all the enlightened minds of the country. The bill which had occupied so much of their attention during the present session was carried to a second reading with increased majorities on each division. That occurrence kept the expectations of the Catholics alive that their condition would be better before the end of the session. Their friends in that house—nay, the Catholics themselves—were full of hopes; and those hopes were not diminished by the conduct of those who opposed themselves in the House of Commons (hear); for there a conciliatory tone had been adopted by the opponents of emancipation, which made those who sought it regret the want of that talent which had been arrayed against them---a tone which rendered the defeat of the Catholics less dangerous in Ireland, and even rendered refusal graceful and dignified. (Hear.) The bill then proceeded to a third reading, and was finally passed by that house. What happened next? That bill, which had been twice passed in the house of Commons—which had been twice placed by his right hon. friend near him (Sir John Newport) in the hands of the Lord Chancellor, which went up to the Lords supported by a great mass of the Protestant feeling in Ireland, was unceremoniously rejected on its second reading by the other house of Parliament. (Hear). He would not comment improperly on the conduct of that branch of the ligislature. If he were to state that the conduct of the house of Lords had placed the House of Commons in a disgraceful situation, he knew that the Speaker would tell him that his language was too strong. If he were to say that the proceedings of the other house were foolish, that they were mere nonsense and trash, he knew that the Speaker would tell him that his language was not such as a member of one house of Parliament ought to use of another. (Hear). It would therefore be sufficient for him to say that the two houses of Parliament were at issue with each other upon a question which involved no less a subject than the happiness of Ireland and the stability of England. That being the case, the point for the house to settle was this:--- should it pause where it was or proceed further? should it abandon its efforts in behalf of Catholic emancipation; or fortify the case it had already made out, with a view of placing it in such a light as would render it acceptable even to the House of Lords? He was of opinion that the course which they ought to steer was this—to prove by evidence and authority that they were right in the view which they had taken of this great question, and that the House of Lords was wrong. He did not know how this could be better effected than by the evidence and authority of the individual who had been sent over as the King's representative to administer the affairs of Ireland under the most arduous and difficult circumstances. He thought that Lord Wellesley as an eye-witness was better qualified than any other man to give an accout of the civil animosities of Ireland, with their consequences. (Hear.)

(To be Continued.)

REVIEWS EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

EGYPT.

MAHOMMED ALI PACHA, the Viceroy of Egypt, who continues his solicitude for the amelioration of the internal state of that country; and who, having organized a part of his troops according to the European manner, is also desirous of borrowing from Europe various other improvements of different kinds, has established, by means of M. P. Abro, of Smyrna, (who resided for a long time in Paris) a telegraphic line of communication from Alexanderia to Cairo, and which he means to extend throughout the whole of Egypt. The Viceroy has also founded at Boulac, within a short league of Cairo, in the palace of his son, Ismaël Pacha, a sort of Royal College, in which above a hundred students are instructed, at the expense of the Viceroy, in the Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Greek, Latin, Italian, and French languages; and in arithmetic, mathematics, geometry, drawing, natural philosophy, chymistry, history, geography, &c. The students receive an allowance in proportion to their progress; and the lectures are attended by children of eight or nine years of age, by young people from sixteen to twenty-five, and even by men of from thirty to thirty-five, who wish to acquire the European languages, and who are destined to be the translators of such foreign works as the Pacha may choose to introduce into the country, or to be diplomatic interpreters. There is at Cairo a Military School, the professors of which are French and Italian officers. Finally, the Viceroy has caused to be established at Boulac, a Royal Printing-house, in which a number of works have already been printed; among others a dictionary in quarto, of 204 pages, with the following title: *Dizionario Italiano e Arabo, che contiene in succinto tutti i vocaboli che sono più in uso e più necesari per imparar a parlare le due lingue correttamente. Egli è diviso in due parti:*---PARTE I. *Del Dizionario disposto come il solito nell', ordine alfabetico.*---PARTE II. *Che contiene una breve raccoltà di nomi e di verbi le più necessari e più utili allo studio delle due lingue.* BOLASCO, *della stamperia reale* MDCCCXXII.---The Viceroy also intends to establish a Lazaretto at Alexandria; and it is hoped that the sanitary precautions which have been adopted will save Egypt from the recurrence of that scourge, the plague. Notwithstanding the prejudices of superstition which it has to encounter, vaccination is gaining ground very rapidly in Egypt.---*Revues Encyclopedique.*

RESEARCHES OF MESSRS. BOUSSINGAULT, RIVERO, AND ROULIN, IN SOUTH AMERICA.

These enterprising travellers have continued their barometric levelling of the Cordilleras, between Merida, the emerald mines of Muzo, and Bogota: they have observed the horary variations of the barometer on the coast, and at the height of 8530 feet: they have analysed an aërolite weighing 1600 pounds, found on the ridge of the Andes: the pigment of *Bignoina chica*, which, similar to indigo, presents however a peculiar vegetable principle: the hot springs of Mariara, from which very pure azotic gas is disengaged: the milk of the cow-tree, which is nutritive, and contains fibrin and wax; the poisonus and extremely irritating principle of the juice of *Stura crepitans*; and finally the confusedly crystallized saline substances which the Indians obtain from the alkaline lake of the Andes of Merida, called Laguna del Urao. Messrs. Rivero & Boussingault found the Urao to be composed of 0.39 of carbonic acid, 0.41 of soda, and 0.19 of water: it is a mixture of carbonate and bicarbonate of soda, altogether resembling the *trona* of the Natron-lakes of Africa, annalysed by Klaproth. These travellers have also communaicated to Messrs. Humboldt and Arago, not only two tables of longitudes, but also all the details of astronomical observations (horary angles, circum-meridian heights of the stars and the sun, immersions and emersions of the satellites of Jupiter) from which the results have been deduced. The astronomical observations of M. Rivero and his associates rectify a part of the geography of South America, no point of which had hitherto been determined with precision: namely, 1st, the country comprehended between the Sierra Nevada of Merida, and the lake of Maracaybo and Bogota; 2nd, the course of the Rio Meta, which unites the series of positions of the Oroonoko with that of the Andes of New Grenada and of the Rio Magdalena.—*Rev. Ency* Feb. 1825.

HEIGHT OF MOUNT ELBORUS.

The Elborus, Elburus, Elburz, or Alburz, is sometimes called by the natives the *Shat Shack-Gora*; but, according to Pallas, the Circassians call it *Oska Mashua*, or the Happy Mountain; and the Akases, *Orfi Ipgub*.

The Elborus is the loftiest mountain of the Caucasus, and one of the highest on the globe: it shows two conical summits, one much higher than the other. According to Pallas, this mountain yields in nothig to Mont Blanc in Switzerland. It was measured, some years ago, by Colonel Boutsovskii, who estimated its height at 16,700 Parisian, or 17,785 English feet, above the level of the sea. If this statement be correct, Mount Elborus exceeds Mount Blanc (which is only 15,630) in height more than 2000 feet—*Travels in Russia by* R. *Lyall, M. D.* &c.

DESCRIPTION OF MEXICAN COAL.

The mineral treasures now laid open to the skill and enterprise of British adventurers in South America are daily exciting an increased interest throughout the kinddom: and as connected with the powerful machinery that will be employed in these undertakings, the subject of fuel becomes one of the greatest importance. The woods and forests, which once clothed the sides of the Cordilleras in the vicinity of the principal mines, have been, for many years, gradually diminishing, and in many places have totally disappeared; while the Mexican proprietors, with singular negligence, have forgotten to form new plantations to supply that enormous quantity of fuel necessary for the mines.

The existence of coal on the mining provinces of Mexico has hitherto been very doubtful. Humboldt, indeed, mentions its having been found in New Mexico; and that the formations of basalt and amygdaloid on the estates of the Count de Regla might lead to the belief that this substance also would probably be discovered; a supposition likewise entertained by Mr. John Taylor, whose practical and scientific knowledge of mining is well known. These opinions are now completely verified; as among the mineral productions brought by Mr. Bullock from Mexico are specimens of a coal analogous to jet, which he procured while residing in the vicinity of Real del Monte. A small piece of this substance, weighing sixteen grains, has been analysed by Dr. Trail; and the result of his experiments, contained in a letter to Mr. Swainson, is expressed in the following words:---

"This specimen is more enalogous to jet than to our Wigan Cannel coal. Its colour is deep brownish black; its lustre resinous; its cross fracture conchoidal; its longitudinal fracture has a slightly fibrous appearance, as if it had originally been wood. Its hardness is about that of Cannel coal, as is its frangibility; but its lustre is higher. The mean of three careful experiments gave its specific gravity = 1.2248. It becomes considerably electric by friction; in this character it is analogous to jet, and differs from Cannel coal, which scarcely shows any symptoms of electricity by friction, though I have observed that some pieces of the latter slightly moved an insulated cat's hair, which is a very delicate electroscope. Kirwan considers the difference between jet and Cannel in their electric energies, as a diagnostic mark."

"It burns with a lively flame, and gives out much liquid bituminous matter, or coal tar, so as to cake or become semiliquid in the fire. It does not decrepitate when heated, like Cannel. When heated before the blowpipe, in a glass tube, its volatile parts are separated; and it leaves behind about 50 per cent of a coke which is capable of exciting a pretty strong heat. The volatile portion affords a very pure coal gas. Six grains of it burnt in a platina crucible left behind 0.2 grains of greyish white ash, which is equivalent to 2⅓ per cent of incombustible matter in it.

"The smallness of the specimen rendered it impossible to ascertain the relative quantities of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, which similar substances contain; but this sort of analysis is rather an object of curiosity than utility."—*Quarterly Journal.*

MUSIC.

Singular Hoax respecting the Discovery of an Ancient Greek Manuscript.

To the ever-active zeal of a veteran and eminent musician, G. Weber, of Darmstadt, * the musical world is indebted for the detection of one of the grossest impositions, which, notwithstanding the ingenuity of the invention, perhaps ever disgraced the pages of literature.

A few months ago appeared in "The Berlin Musikalische Zeitung, Nos. 43, and 44, an article, which, by its exceeding interest, was well calculated to serve the purpose for which it was invented—that of bringing a young work, by a sort of *coup de force*, speedily into profitable circulation. The article in question triumphantly proclaimed to the literati of the civilized portion of the globe, the discovery of a most important historical document—a manuscript, of Lasus, of Hermione, the son of Eupolis, who as was stated, lived about 700 years before the Christian era. This document consists of two small plates of an unknown metal supposed to be that which was called Corinthian; and the contents are—a description, in ancient Greek, of a grand musical festival held at Ephyra (the ancient name of Corinth) in the sixteenth Olympiad. This extraordinary discovery was made by no less a personage than a Heidelberg *Bursche* † of the name of Krantmann, who, on the breaking out of the Turco-Grecian war, repaired with other adventurers to the classic land. In one of his perambulations round Corinth, in company with his Greek servant, he desired the latter to get a young *olive tree* for a weapon of defence in cas of need; and in tearing up the tree by the root, they discovered in the ground a *sealed-up* iron amphora, in which were contained the aforesaid two tablets. Krantmann, enraptured with the finding of a supposed treasure of great value, took the greatest care of it, and, upon his return to Germany, presented it to his uncle, Professor J. G. Murhard. The Professor, after due examination, gave, in "The Musikalische Zeitung" of Berlin, a very minute description of the external appearance, size, and weight, both of the amphora and the tablets, with an accurate translation of the Greek words. An article of this kind could not fail to excite the liveliest sensation, and the discovery was proclaimed by the cre-

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* His last and chief work, "Theorie der Ton-z... kunst," (Mu-i) 4 vols. 8vo., is adopted th...ughout Germany as the best system of Th...ough Composition extant.

† The English reader has lately h... ed, through Mr. Rus-l's "Tour i... his middle class of beings, betw... mann.

dulous German journals as one of the most important ever made. The more discerning scholars of Germany, who could not help being very anxious to investigate so important a subject more closely, began to inquire for Professor Murhard, and to press hard upon Marx, the editor of the Gazette, for further explanations, till at length they elicited the following confession:

"*Berlin, Jan.* 20, 1825.

"The story with (Professor) Murhard is a—*joke*. The idea originated with me, but it was carried too far; and it arrived at that stage where it ceased to be a joke.

"I am, &c. "A. B. MARX."

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

THE Abbé Phélipeaux, judge of the bishop's court of Meaux, and the sole grand-vicar of Bossuet, was at Rome with Bossuet's nephew at the commencement of the affair of quietism. The illustrious Bishop of Meaux desired them to remain there in order to pursue the details of that matter, Phélipeaux wrote an account of it, the manuscript of which was communicated to Bossuet, who approved of it, with the exception of a few alterations which he took the trouble of pointing out. The particulars of this account were unfavourable to Fénélon, and calculated to displease his friends, especially his family. The Abbé Phélipeaux did not carry his relation further than the year 1700. In 1708 he died, having charged his heirs not to print his work for twenty years. In fact this account was not published until 1732 or 1733, an epoch at which the public mind was still much agitated with respect to the bull Unigenitus, published in 1713. Phélipeaux's work had no reference to that bull, but the government, which had required from the Marquis of Fénélon the suppression of "The Examination of the Conscience of a King," was desirous to afford him some consolation, by revenging the memory of the Archbishop of Cambray, outraged by the Abbé Phélipeaux. The "Account," therefore, which was printed at Sainte-Menehould, became, together with the "Provincial Letters" and the first volume of "Anecdotes of the state of Religion in China," also printed at Sainte-Menehould, the object of the most singular condemnation of which the history of prohibited books makes mention.

A simple *lettre de cachet* authorized the Lieutenant of Police, Hérault, to prosecute these three works. This magistrate caused the arrest, at five o'clock in the morning of the 24th of April, 1733, in the town of Sainte-Menehould, of Gabriel Deliége bookseller, with his son and three of his workmen. Copies of the three works were seized at the same time. Deliége, his son, and their three companions were chained, carried to Paris, and thrown into the Bastile. Seven months afterwards a commission was appointed to sit in that frightful prison for the trial of these unfortunate persons. By the sentence of that commission (which was kept from the knowledge of the accused), Deliége's wife, who had been implicated by the Lieutenant of Police, was discharged, the son and one of the workmen were re-committed for three months, and Deliége and the two others were condemned to be put in the pillory in the public square of Sainte-Menehould, as also to make amende honorable, and be banished for three years. The "Provincial Letters," and the other books which were seized, were ordered to be burnt, and Deliége's types to be confiscated and brought to Paris and sold. The three condemned individuals left Paris on the 11th of December, not having had their sentence intimated to them, and being far from suspecting it, as they were told that the only object of their journey was for the purpose of instituting further inquiries at Sainte-Menehould.

Deliége's wife, who was aware of the sentence, was in waiting at La Villette, near Paris, to inform her husband of the punishment to which he was about to be subjected. She recommended him to place all his confidence in God, who would give him courage to support the ignominy which he was destined to undergo. As the three condemned persons were passing through Chalons, one of them, called Claude Larcher, escaped. The two others, arriving at Sainte-Menehould on the 16th, found the pillories erected in the square. All the inhabitants of the place were in consternation. Every one shut himself up in his own house, and the only witnesses of the sentence were the Commissary Hérault, his officers, and the hangman. Some good people had the affecting hardihood to go and put the clock of the town forward, in order to abridge the punishment of their fellow-citizen; but they were disappointed; the executors of the sentence, ascertaining by their watches the time of its duration, rendered this pious stratagem unavailing. The sentence was posted up in the usual places; but Hérault forbade the police printer at Paris to give a copy of it, so that not one is now to be found.—*Extract from the General History of the Church during the 18th Century, by M. L'Abbé Aimé Guillon*, 1823.

XXI. *On Aërial Navigation.* *By* A CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editors of the Philosophical Magazine and Journal.

Gentlemen,

THE late passion for balloons has subsided without producing any improvement, except a sensible hint in one of the newspapers, that the aëronaut should carry with him a long line having a great number of ropes attached, so as to increase the chance of assistance from below. Yet I think it will appear that the direction of these machines, though a matter of the greatest difficulty, is by no means impossible. The principles are well worthy the attention of the scientific mechanist, who would be most usefully employed in clearing the way, by removing false principles. If he cannot attain complete success, let him at least contribute any useful hints, let him feel superior to the ignorant ridicule thrown upon the subject, since no man of science ever touched a question, and left it as he found it.

The balloon, by being carried with the same velocity as the current of air, wants what sailors call "head-way," or "steerage-way." Its indifference of position cannot be modified by keel, rudder, or sail, unless it acquire a *relative velocity* with regard to the current, unless it moves slower or faster than the air in which it floats. If your readers have read of, or thought of, any means of producing such a effect, even remotely plausible, except the following, it would be desirable that they should appear in your Journal.

1. It has been suggested, that by ascending and descending while a plane attached to the balloon maintains given angles to the current, the resolution of forces will enable us to make some progress. The best method of bringing into action this, and indeed all other principles for the guidance of these machines, will be to unite a larger and a smaller balloon by means of a platform. This platform may be lowered or raised at any angle, by sliding a weight towards that balloon which we may wish to depress. That the principle of angular motion will be occasionally used, especially in calm weather, is highly probable, whatever other means shall succeed; but that this alone will be effectual, can scarcely by expected.

2. It has been proposed to connect the balloon with a lower stratum of the air, of greater density and less velocity, so as to retard the motion of the machine. This would allow us to employ a keel, rudder, and sails; and though we could not proceed against the current, it would enable us to deviate a few degrees to the right or left of the general direction.

3. It has been proposed to act on the air, as the tail of a fish acts on water, or as a single oar behind acts in the motion of a boat. The principle is not generally understood. By resolution of forces it will appear, that when the animal bends its tail, the tendency is to draw it *backward*. It is impelled *forward* by rapidly jerking the tail to its first natural position. The tail is bent *slowly*, and unbent *quickly*; and since the resistance varies nearly as the *square* of the velocity, the force forward is much greater than the force backward. This shows how very material in the question it is that the velocity of any machinery used should be considerable, a small difference in that producing a considerable difference in the resulting force. The principle is applied in swimming.

4. One writer recommends a series of explosions with gunpowder. This is very crude. It would indeed be possible to gain some power by creating a vacuum in front of the machine, and by impelling the air drawn from the front through a pipe, to rush out behind. This might be effected by connecting the centre of the pipe with a tube and piston. In raising the piston, the air will rush through the pipe from the front, while it is prevented by a valve from passing in through the other part; on depressing the piston, the air is impelled through the pipe behind, while another valve prevents its regress to the front. The principle differs but little from that of the blowing engine and common bellows.

5. Some have thought it possible to tame the eagle, or imitate his wings; while others, as Blanchard, made an ineffectual attempt with valved oars. (See vol. xlix. p. 197, and lxi. p. 6, of this Journal.)

6. But let us look philosophically on the matter. In what cases is the air used as an *agent* and can we by *reverting the operation* use similar means to re-act on the air itself? It is used to fill the sails of ships, and it has conversely been proposed to push out canvass against the air: some power so gained might be retained, by withdrawing the canvass in a folded form, or by valves, or by protruding it with considerable velocity, and withdrawing it slowly.

7. Wind is used to turn the sails of mills, and in so acting swells them into curves investigated by mathematicians. Would it be possible, by turning sails, *inflexibly* maintaining the *form so produced*, in an *opposite* direction, to re-act upon the air, as it had acted upon the sails? These sails would be fixed behind and turned by machinery.

8. We might combine the principle of the steam-boat paddles with that of the horizontal windmill. The paddles gain their power by being only partly immersed in the water, so that in returning they do not act at all. In the horizontal windmill this difficulty has been and may be obviated by a great number of ingenious contrivances; for some of which see Dr. Brewster's *Encyclopædia*, "Mechanics," and its references,

p. 570. Those paddles may be fixed on the edges of the platform connecting our two balloons, the sails of the paddles being so constructed as to furl themselves in returning. There is great advantage in making our power operate by a rotary motion; and we should remember that an impulse once given will maintain itself long with little support. Virgil says of the dove:

"Celere- neque commoveri alas"

Having enumerated such suggestions as do not seem utterly groundless, and which may separately or in combination supply materials for the speculations of others, I will add a hope that the Society of Arts may draw the attention of scientific persons to a full investigation of the question.

Yours &c.

SEPTIMUS.

QUERIES.

1. Does not the velocity of an aërial current generally diminish very rapidly as it approaches the earth, and should not an aërostatic machine be kept low in the air, except when the current is favourable?—*Vide* Principia, book ii. last sect.

2. Since the resistance varies nearly $a\ v'2 - b\ v$, v being the velocity; and since the power acting upon the air may move with much greater velocity than that produced in the balloon's motion, —will not power be gained by acting in the lower and denser strata of the atmosphere.

3. Must not the line of direction of any force, to be applied with a maximum effect, pass through the centre of pressure of the system? And what must be the position of a plane connecting two balloons, that a force acting in the direction of the plane may pass through the centre of pressure of the whole system, one balloon being supposed to precede?

4. Let a fan be wound spirally about a rod, like an Archimedes' screw, and let the rod turn in the air on its axis with a uniform velocity,— will the rod acquire any other motion in addition to its motion of rotation, and in what diredtion?

THE SUBALTERN.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. X.

When I awoke next morning, I found myself lying in a perfect puddle, beside the decaying embers of a fire. The rain had come down so incessantly, and with such violence during the night, that my cloak, though excellent of its kind, stood not out against it; and I was now as thoroughly saturated with water as If I had been dragged through the Nivelle. Of course, my sensations were not of a very pleasant nature; but I considered that I was far from singular in my condition, and, like my comrades, I laughed at an evil for which there was no remedy.

Having remained under arms till day had fully dawned, we began to make ready for a farther advance. When we lay down on the preceding evening, several brigades of French troops were in possession of the village of Bedart. These, of course, we laid our account with attacking; but on sending forward a patrol, it was found that the village had been abandoned, and that Soult had fallen back to his entrenched camp, in front of Bayonne. Our parade was accordingly dismissed, and we remained in the same situation for about four hours, when the arrival of the tents and baggage invited us to make ourselves somewhat more comfortable. For this purpose the brigade was moved about a quarter of a mile to the left of the main road; and there, on a skirt of turf comparatively sound and unbroken, the camp was pitched.

In the immediate vicinity of the tents, stood a small farm-house, or rather a large cottage, containing three rooms and a kitchen. Hither a good many of the officers, and myself among the number, removed their canteens and portmanteaus; till no fewer than forty-five individuals, including servants as well as masters, found a temporary shelter under its roof. I am sure, after all, that I was not more comfortable here than I should have been in my tent; but I fancied that to sleep upon a bed once more, even though that bed was a French one, would prove a luxury; and I made the experiment. It is needless to add, that the bed contained whole hordes of living occupants besides myself; and that I presumed not again to dispute with them the possession of their ancient domain.

From the 12th to the 17th of Nov. nothing occurred to myself, nor were any movements made by the left of the British army worthy of being repeated. The rain continued with hardly any interruption during the whole of this time, rendering the cross roads utterly impassable for artillery, and holding out no prospect of fresh battle, or fresh adventures. It was, indeed, manifest, that the troops could not be kept much longer in the field, without material injury to their health, which began already to be threatened with dysentery and ague. Nor is it surprising, that the case should be so; for the tents were not proof against showers so heavy and so incessant as those which fell; and canvass, when once completely soaked, admits water to pass through like a sieve. The consequence was, that our men were never dry, and, many began to exhibit symptoms of the complaints above alluded to.

Under these circumstances we received, with sincere rejoicing, an order in the evening of the 17th, to strike our tents at dawn next morning, and to march into winter-quarters. The rain descended, however, in such torrents, that though a temporary inconvenience promised to lead to permament comfort, it was deemed prudent to delay fulfilling that order, for at least some hours. We accordingly remained quiet till about one o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th, when the weather breaking up, and the sun shining out, our camp was struck, and we turned our faces towards the cantonments which had been allotted to us.

Having cleared the few fields which intervened between the situation of the camp and the high road, we left Bedart behind, and took a retrograde direction towards St Jean de Luz. We had not, however, proceeded above five or six miles, and were still a full league distant from the town, when we filed off by a narrow cross road towards the left, and made for a piece of elevated country, over which about half a dozen farm-houses were scattered. These were assigned to the corps to which I belonged. We accordingly halted on a sort of common, near the centre of them, and having cast lots as to which house should fall to the share of the different companies, Graham, myself, and two others, with about one hundred men, took possession of one, with which we were perfectly satisfied.

It would be difficult for an ordinary reader to form any adequate notion of the extreme satisfaction which soldiers experience, when first they establish themselves in winter-quarters. As long as the weather continues fine, and summer suns shed their influence over it, there are, indeed, few places more agreeable than a camp. But it is not so after the summer has departed. I have already hinted that against heavy and continued rains, a tent supplies but a very inadequate shelter. A tent is, moreover, but a narrow chamber, in which it is not easy so much as to stand upright, excepting in one spot; and where all opportunity of locomotion is denied. Then it furnished little protection against cold, to light a fire within being impossible, on account of the smoke; and hence the only means of keeping yourself warm is, to wrap your cloak or a blanket about you, and to lie down. Occasionally, indeed, I have seen redhot shot employed as heaters; but the kind of warmth which arises from heated iron is, at least to me, hardly more agreeable than that which is produced by charcoal. In a word, however enthusiastic, a man may be in his profession, he begins, about the end of October or the beginning of November, to grow heartily tired of campaigning: and looks forward to a few weeks' rest, and a substantial protection against cold and damps, with almost as much pleasure as he experiences when the return of spring calls him once more into the field.

The farm-houses in the south of France, like those in the neighbouring country of Spain, are rarely provided with fire-places in any other apartment besides the kitchen. It is, indeed, customary for families to live, during the winter months, entirely with their servants; and hence the want of a fire-place in the parlour is not felt any more than in the bedrooms. I observed, likewise, that hardly any maison of the kind was furnished with glazed windows; wooden lattices being almost universally substituted. These, during the summer months, are kept open all day, and closed only at night; and I believe that the extreme mildness of the climate renders an open window, at such seasons, very agreeable. On the present occasion, however, we anticipated no slight annoyance from the absence of these two essential matters, a chimney and a window, in our room; and we immediately set our wits to work for the removal of both causes of complaint.

Both Graham's servant and my own chanced to be exceedingly ingenious fellows; the former, in particular, could, to use a vulgar phrase, turn his hand to anything. Under his directions we set a party of men to work, and knocking a hole through one corner of our room, we speedily converted it into a fireplace. To give vent to the smoke, we took the trouble to build an external chimney, carrying it up as high as the roof of the house; and our pride and satisfaction were neither of them trifling, when we found that it drew to admiration. I mean not to commend the masonry for its elegance, nor to assert that the sort of buttress now produced, added, in any degree, to the general appearance of the house; but it had the effect of rendering our apartment exceedingly comfortable, and that was the sole object which we had in view.

Having thus provided for our warmth, the next thing to be done was to manufacture such a window as might supply us with light, and, at the same time, resist the weather. For this purpose we lifted a couple of lattices from their hinges; and having cut out four panels in each, we covered the spaces with white paper soaked in oil. The light thus admitted was not, indeed, very brilliant, but it was sufficient for all our purposes; and we found, when the storm again returned, that our oil-paper stood

out against it stoutly. Then, having swept our floor, unpacked and arranged the contents of our canteen, and provided good dry hay-sacks for our couches, we felt as if the whole world could have supplied no better or more desirable habitation.

To build the chimney, and construct the window, furnished occupation enough for one day; the next was spent in cutting wood, and laying in a store of fuel against the winter. In effecting this, it must be confessed, that we were not over fastidious as to the source from which it was derived; and hence a greater number of fruit trees were felled and cut to pieces, than, perhaps, there was any positive necessity to destroy. But it is impossible to guard against every little excess, when troops have established themselves in an enemy's country; and the French have just cause of thankfulness, that so little comparative devastation marked the progress of our armies. Their own, it is well known, were not remarkable for their orderly conduct in such countries as they overran.

I have dwelt upon these little circumstances longer, perhaps, than their insingificance in the eyes of my reader may warrant; but I could not help it. There is no period of my life on which I look back with more unmixed pleasure, than that which saw me, for the first time, set down in winter quarters. And hence every trifling event connected with it, however unimportant to others, appears the reverse of unimportant to me. And such, I believe, is universally the case, when a man undertakes to be his own biographer. Things and occurrences which, to the world at large, seem wholly underserving of record, his own feelings promt him to detail with unusual minuteness, even though he may be conscious all the while that he is entering upon details which his readers will scarcely take the trouble to follow.

Having thus rendered our quarters as snug as they were capable of being made, my friend and myself proceeded daily into the adjoining woods in search of game; and as the frost set in, we found them amply stored, not only with hares and rabbits, but with cocks, snipes, and other birds of passage. We were not, however, so fortunate as to fall in with any of the wild boars which are said to frequent these thickets, though we devoted more than one morning to the search; but we managed to supply our own table, and the table of several of our comrades, with a very agreeable addition to the lean beef which was issued out to us. Nor were other luxuries wanting. The peasantry, having recovered their confidence, returned in great numbers to their homes, and seldom failed to call at our mansion once or twice a-week, with wine, fresh bread, cyder, and bottled beer; by the help of which, we continued to fare well as long as our fast-diminishing stock of money lasted. I say fast-diminishing stock of money, for as yet no addition had been made to that which each of us brought with him from England; and though the pay of the army was now six months in arrear, but faint hopes were entertained of any immediate donative.

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Of the manner in which the right and centre columns were disposed, I knew but little. The left column consisting of the first and fifth divisions; of two or three brigades of Portuguese infantry, one brigade of light and one of heavy cavalry was thus posted: The town of St. Jean de Luz, in which Lord Wellington had fixed his quarters, was occupied by three or four battalions of guards; its suburbs were given up to such corps of the German legion as were attached to the first division. In and about the town, the light cavalry was likewise quartered; whilst the heavy was sent back to Andage and the villages near it, on account of the facility of procuring forage, which there existed. The Spaniards again had fallen back as far as Irun, and were not brought up during the remainder of the winter; but the Portuguese regiments were scattered, as we were scattered, among a number of detached cottages near the road. In the village of Bedart was posted the fifth division, with three or four pieces of field artillery, and the men and horses attached to them; and to it, the duty of watching the enemy, and keeping possession of the ground on which the picquets stood, was committed. Thus along the line of the high-road was housed a corps of about fifteen thousand infantry, twelve hundred cavalry, and a due proportion of artillery; all under the immediate command of Sir John Hope.

In direct communication with the head of this column, was the light division, under the command of Major-General Brown Allen. It consisted of the 52d, 43d, and 95th regiments, of a brigade or two of cacadores, and mustered in all about four or five thousand bayonets. These occupied the church and village of Arcanques, situated upon a rising ground, and of considerable natural strength. Beyond this division again, lay the 4th; the connexion with which were the 3d, the 7th, and the 2d divisions, whilst the 6th took post a little in the rear, and acted as a reserve, in case a reserve should be wanting.

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When first thy beauty beam'd upon my
Like morning darting on the mist
Indifference, like a cloud, broke
Away; and passions numberless from sleep
Awakening, o'er the trembling heart-strings sweep
Their fiery fingers, and my peace consume,
As some wild wassaile their revels keep,
While dumb Night nods without his sable plume,
Or whispers with pale Death, who piles their early tomb.

Little, ah! little did I then surmise,
While all my heart had dreamt of loveliness
Played on thy cheek, that those enchanting eyes
Could shine undimm'd upon my soul's distress,
Because, perchance, my heaps of coin were less
Than others boasted who thy heart assail'd
And gain'd, despite the well-feigned tenderness,
The ready syren tears, that never fail'd
To moisten our press'd cheeks when I at fortune rail'd.

But go thy way into the merry world,
And shine thy hour upon the painted scene,
Whence sorrow seems to nether darkness hurl'd,
While joy smiles in each face where she had been:
Yet aye remember that the laughing Queen
Of Love ne'er visits the brown vale of years,
Nor e'er has been to herd with wrinkles seen;
But, as the frosty head of age appears,
Turns back, and leaves life's thread to Grief's or Clotho's shears.

And when thou stand'st deserted in thy age;
On the last sands of ebbing life alone,
Try then thy fierce repentance to assuage,
By recollecting that the only one
Who lov'd thee for thyself, perchance, is gone
To join the cohorts of the grave for thee;
Or, if he live, fly to him, he will moan
Thy fate, when all have fled thee, and will be
Thy guide to that sad realm where all sleep silently.

S.J.

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on 28 June, 2017

out against it stoutly. Then, having swept our floor, unpacked and arranged the contents of our canteen, and provided good dry hay-sacks for our couches, we felt as if the whole world could have supplied no better or more desirable habitation.

To build the chimney, and construct the window, furnished occupation enough for one day; the next was spent in cutting wood, and laying in a store of fuel against the winter. In effecting this, it must be confessed, that we were not over fastidious as to the source from which it was derived; and hence a greater number of fruit trees were felled and cut to pieces, than, perhaps, there was any positive necessity to destroy. But it is impossible to guard against every little excess, when troops have established themselves in an enemy's country; and the French have just cause of thankfulness, that so little comparative devastation marked the progress of our armies. Their own, it is well known, were not remarkable for their orderly conduct in such countries as they overran.

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